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WEATHER FORECAST:
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03.

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March 6, 1918, Temperature 8 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 71
Humidity „ 81 „ 68

March 6, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 61
Humidity „ 99 „ 70

7884 日四廿月正 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918. 港香三英大月 號拜禮 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Another Letter from Lord Lansdowne.

London, March 5.

Lord Lansdowne, in another letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, thinks that Count Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in discussion. It contains, firstly, a distinct expression and a wish that responsible representatives of belligerents should hold an intimate meeting for discussion; secondly, there is the admission that a general peace could be discussed on the basis of President Wilson's four principles; thirdly, an assurance that the Chancellor would joyfully greet and gladly co-operate in an impartial Court of Arbitration; and, fourthly, an intimation that Germany does not think of retaining Belgium or making it a component part of the German Empire. Lord Lansdowne, commenting on the above, asks how it is possible to reach a preliminary agreement, of which Mr. Balfour spoke, without preliminary conversations at a small informal meeting of authorised persons, not plenipotentiaries such as Lord Lansdowne thinks Count Hertling means. Otherwise there seems nothing else for it but a continuance of Cross-Channel and trans-ocean dialogues which would possibly not be without use. Lord Lansdowne considered Count Hertling's acceptance of the four principles satisfactory so far as it goes. He welcomes Count Hertling's assurance that he will co-operate to realise a Court of International Arbitration. As regards Belgium, which is properly regarded as a test case, Lord Lansdowne admits that Count Hertling's language certainly suggests an imposition of terms which will prevent Belgium regaining her independence. Therefore Lord Lansdowne examines the Papal Note of September 1, 1917, which Count Hertling quoted, and says the material passage is "Plainly there must be a complete evacuation of Belgium with a guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence." Lord Lansdowne thinks it should not be difficult to satisfy Count Hertling, if such a guarantee is really all he requires to prevent Belgium becoming a jumping-off ground of enemy machinations. He hopes that Count Hertling in the course of the "dialogue," which will doubtless be continued, will tell us whether that is his meaning or whether wholly different designs not hinted at in the Papal Note were in his mind when he penned the somewhat unfortunate phrase. The point requires clearing up, because if Count Hertling's overture has been turned down this is largely due to the interpretation placed upon his reference to Belgium. With an International Court working for neutrality, Belgium is not likely to be abused, as Count Hertling apprehends. Lord Lansdowne says he is unable to see why the dialogue should not be usefully continued, or even allowed to lapse into an intimate discussion. He points out that there is a basic agreement regarding the four principles and regarding the international tribunal, and, he believes, regarding Belgium, concerning which we are "certainly not going to have any humbug." The restoration of Belgium is, of course, as President Wilson puts it, "the healing act," but it will be necessary to ensure that similar treatment is extended to the areas of France and other places occupied by the Central Powers. One German statesman after another has disclaimed a policy of conquest and annexation, but the difficulties will be much more formidable when we approach the claims for the transfer of territory from one Power to another.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Chairmanship of the Unionist Party.

London, March 5.

Sir Edward Carson has been re-elected Chairman of the Irish Unionist Party.

The Federal System.

London, March 5.

The *Daily Telegraph* is making an effort to interest members of Parliament in the project to establish a federal system in the United Kingdom in the event of the failure of the Irish Convention.

Hopes of a Settlement.

London, March 5.

The *Daily News* says the report of the Irish Convention may be issued next week, together with the Government's proposals of settlement. It is hoped to create an atmosphere favourable to a compromise settlement.

U. S. ORDNANCE BASE IN FRANCE.

London, March 5.

A message from Washington states that the War Department announces the establishment of a large Ordnance Base in France. The construction will cost twenty-five million dollars. The base will comprise twenty large storehouses, twelve large workshops and a hundred smaller shops and magazines. It will require 450 officers and 16,000 men to maintain it. Its construction began several weeks ago after a great part of the material and equipment had arrived in France.

The War Department has asked Congress for a further 450 million dollars for the aircraft programme, in addition to the 640 millions already authorised.

ARGENTINA'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

London, March 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that a message from El Diario states that President Irigoyin has resolved to conduct the Argentine international policy still more in favour of the Allies, devoting all available resources to their support.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

London, March 5.

His Majesty the King has decided that the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George shall not be held this year.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN QUESTION SETTLED.

London, March 5.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the shipping controversies between Norway and Great Britain have been settled. An agreement has been reached between Norway and the United States on various outstanding questions.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COMING OFFENSIVE.

What the Germans May Expect.

London, March 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a meeting of the Anglo-French Society in the Mansion House, said that unless the German hordes released from Russia attack the Anglo-French shortly, they would expose the fact that they were incompetent to deliver the great offensive. The French were so equipped that their assailants would meet with the most devastating blaze of artillery fire ever seen in the world's history.

BRITISH LABOUR'S WAR VIEWS.

Mr. Henderson on the Need for Reparation.

London, March 5.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at East Ham, advocated that the Allies should restate their joint war aims, which should be consistent with the high ideals for which we entered the war. British Labour was of opinion that the war should continue only as long as was necessary to secure a world peace. This meant the destruction of militarism everywhere; an honourable democratic peace based on International justice, and enemy compliance with the indispensable political military conditions to ensure that that peace would be permanent. Mr. Henderson emphasised the necessity for reparation and said that a League of Nations for the settlement of all international disputes was indispensable. He advocated doing everything to encourage German Socialists to throw over the yoke of autocracy and militarism, as the length of the war largely depended thereon, but the German treatment of Russia made peace by conciliation much more remote.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

French Success in a Snowstorm.

London, March 5.

A French communique says:—East of the Meuse we carried out an extensive *coup de main* in a snowstorm, penetrating to the fourth enemy line on a front of twelve hundred metres and reaching to a depth of six hundred metres at certain points. While the *coup de main* was progressing the enemy made a counter-attack on the left. This was repulsed after sharp fighting, in which there were important enemy losses. One hundred and fifty prisoners have at present been counted. Our losses were extremely light.

An enemy *coup de main*, north-east of Bezonvaux, broke down under our fire. A enemy attempt against our trenches east of Larteitzen was stopped.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

British Embassy Staff at Helsingfors.

London, March 5.

Reuter learns that the Staff of the British Embassy from Petrograd has arrived at Helsingfors.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Turkey Sends a Representative.

London, March 5.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Constantinople says that the Grand Vizier has gone to Bukharest to participate in the peace negotiations.

Armistice Conditions Accepted.

London, March 5.

A German wireless official message states:—The Rumanians have accepted the armistice conditions.

THE HITACHI MARU.

Details of Her Capture and Sinking.

London, March 2.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha learns that the German raider Wolf shelled and captured the Hitachi Maru on September 26. Fourteen of the crew and two Indian passengers were killed. Four Asiatics among the passengers were transferred to the Igotzmendi. The Hitachi Maru was sunk on November 7.

A NORWEGIAN PROTEST.

London, March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Norwegian Government has protested to the British against the alleged capture of a German steamer within territorial waters.

SURGEON GENERAL KEOGH HONOURED.

London, March 2.

Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh has had conferred upon him the Order of a Companion of Honour.

PRINCE ALBERT A LIEUTENANT.

London, March 2.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been promoted a naval Lieutenant.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

"DAMNABLE AND DETESTABLE" WARFARE.

London, March 4.

Admiral Wemyss has decorated ten officers and sixteen men in connection with the Dover Straits engagement of the 14th ult. The Admiralty knew, he said, that the patrol would respond whenever it was called upon as the Navy had always responded all over the Empire. The enemy were brave and gallant, but had taken to a mode of warfare which was damnable and detestable, but the Navy would continue till the enemy's methods were finished. He felt that German seamen detested this mode of warfare into which they had been driven.

THE PALESTINE ADVANCE.

London, March 4.

A Palestine official message says: We advanced northwards to a maximum depth of 3,000 yards on a frontage of twelve miles astride and westward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road, encountering little opposition.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

Some of the Treaty Terms.

Amsterdam, March 4.

Berlin officially issues the text of the peace treaty between Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and Russia.

Article 1. stipulates that the contracting parties shall live henceforth in peace and friendship.

Article 2. The contracting parties shall refrain from all agitation and provocation against the existence of the Government or state and spare the populations of the occupied regions.

Thirdly, the regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties formerly belonging to Russia shall be no longer under Russian territory. This line in the west shall be fixed by a mixed Russo-German Commission.

The regions in question will have no obligation whatever towards Russia arising from former relations. Russia refrains from all interference in internal affairs in these territories and allows Austria and Germany to determine their future fate in agreement with their populations.

Fourthly, Austria and Germany undertake that when a general peace is concluded and Russian demobilisation fully carried out to evacuate the regions east of the line in article 3, so far as article 6 does not stipulate otherwise. Russia will completely evacuate the Anatolian provinces as soon as possible and return these to Turkey. The districts of Erdshan, Batoum and Kar will likewise be evacuated by Russia without delay. Russia will not interfere in reorganisations of constitutional and international conditions of these districts, but leaves these to the populations thereof in agreement with the neighbouring states, particularly Turkey.

Fifthly, Russia will not delay to demobolise completely, including the newly formed force and transfer warships to Russian harbours, leaving them there until general peace or immediately disarm. Warships hostile to the Quadruplice will be treated as Russian insofar as within Russian control. The removal of mines in the Baltic and insofar as Russian power extends in the Black Sea, will be begun immediately. Commercial shipping in these waters is free and will be immediately resumed. Mixed Commissions will fix further regulations, especially as regards merchantship's routes, which must kept permantly free of floating mines.

Sixthly, Russia undertakes to immediately conclude peace with Ukraine and recognise the peace treaty between Ukraine and the Quadruplice; to evacuate Ukraine immediately and cease agitation or propaganda against the Government and public institutions of Ukraine; to evacuate without delay Esthonia and Livonia. The eastern frontier of Esthonia follows the line of the Narita river and the eastern frontier of Livonia runs through Lake Peipus and Lake Pskoff to the south-west corner of Lake Pskoff thence over Lake Luban in the direction of Levenhof on the Dvina. Esthonia and Livonia will be occupied by a German police force until security is guaranteed and order restored. Russia guarantees the safe return of deported Esthonians and Livonians.

Cessation of Hostilities.

London, March 4.

A wireless Russian official message says: General Krylenko has ordered Russians to cease hostilities, but to remain in their present positions.

"BUSINESS MEN'S WEEK."

London, March 4.

Business Men's Week has started most auspiciously. Six tanks are working in London. Tremendous interest is taken in the City tank which opened with £1,000,000 subscription from a London bank. The National Debt Commissioners subscribed £250,000, two shipping firms gave £1,000,000 each, a Cardiff milling firm £500,000 and several leading shop-keepers promised at least a whole week's takings. The suburban tanks were centres of liveliness. The Mayors, well-known writers, clergymen, and entertainers are generously encouraging contributions and dwelling on the desirability of small subscriptions as much as big ones.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MAUDE.

London, March 4.

In moving a grant of £25,000 to Lady Maude the Premier said the services General Maude rendered to the Empire in Mesopotamia were distinguished, far-reaching and permanent in their effects. He found British prestige at a very low ebb in a quarter of the globe where prestige counted very much. The Premier recalled the evacuation of Gallipoli, the surrender of Kut, the defence of the Suez Canal against an inferior Turkish army and said this tale of humiliation spread through every bazaar in the East and grew like a tree before it ripened into irreparable mischief for the Empire. The genius of General Maude changed and restored the position. He real greatness was displayed in the use he made of victory. He showed as which wisdom as an administrator as he did skill in generalship. While ruling firmly he won the esteem and affection of the Arabs not only by the equity of his rule, but by his intelligent sympathy. He died a victim to the inbred courtesy of a fine character. He visited a plague-stricken area at the invitation of its inhabitants who were anxious to welcome him for his many kindnesses and *though he had forbidden his escort to eat and drink* he ran the risk himself rather than offend his hosts. There was cholera in the cup and he died in few days.

General Maude would always be remembered as one of the great figures of the war, not only for his achievements, but his character. The Premier was certain that the whole course of history in Mesopotamia would be changed for the better owing to General Maude's victory and rule, (Cheers), and his name would always be cherished by Mesopotamians as the most gentle conqueror who ever entered the gates of Bagdad. General Maude died poor and the least the country he served so well and for whose service he gave his life, could do was to see that those he loved and who depended on him should not in any way be left in penury.

Mr. McKenna, in the absence of Mr. Asquith, seconded the motion which was unanimously carried.

RUMANIA AND PEACE.

Jassy, March 4.

The Rumanian Crown Council, the King presiding, has decided to reply to the enemy ultimatum received on March 1, that Rumania has decided to enter into peace negotiations with the Central Powers. Negotiations will open shortly at Bukharest.

(*Continued on page 7.*)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

London, March 2.

The death is announced of Mr. Duncan Mackinnon, formerly Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 2.

The silver market is fairly steady.

RACECOURSE DISASTER THEFTS.

Stiff Sentences of Imprisonment.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the cases were finished in which a fireman and a coolie were charged with stealing jewellery on the occasion of the Racecourse disaster.

The case of the fireman was taken first, he being charged on remand with stealing a gold bangle valued at $27.

Another fireman gave evidence stating that he saw the defendant pick up the bangle. Defendant said he had informed the foreman of the Brigade and was going to return it to the Police. He then disappeared.

Inspector Sim stated that no orders were given for firemen to pick up jewellery. He added that the man had a good character and had performed many acts of bravery.

His Worship sentenced defendant to six month's hard labour.

The Chinese who was charged with stealing two pieces of gold, and who had been given an opportunity of having his good character testified to now produced his employer, who gave the man a good character.

His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A coolie, who had been employed at M. Y. Sam's cafe in the booths was charged with stealing a brass bowl after the fire. He was sentenced to three week's hard labour.

GYMKHANA CLUB.

Splendid Donations to War Funds.

The annual meeting of the Gymkhana Club was held yesterday.

The accounts shewed receipts and payments closely approximating to last year's figures. In addition to $2,000 voted to War Charities at the last annual meeting, $3,000 has been paid to various Funds during the year, the contributions of winners of sweeps amounting to $2,000. There is a balance in hand at present amounting to $3,192.04 and out of this it was resolved to remit $2,000 to St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and $500 to the Blue Cross Fund, carrying forward the remainder.

In proposing the adoption of the accounts, the Chairman remarked:—You will notice that the amount usually given for the Gymkhana Club Cup at the official meeting of the Jockey Club does not appear in the accounts, for reasons of which we are only too painfully aware, and I know that the members of this Club will unite in an expression of the deepest sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in the terrible calamity last Tuesday.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Harmston's Circus Causeway 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Airplanes' Feat.

Starting from fields covered with sleet and snow and flying in the lowest January (12) temperature recorded in San Antonio, Tex. since the eighties, seventy-two airplanes remained in the air a total of 390 hours.

Germans in America.

Washington, February 25.—All Germans in the United States who failed to register when the recent census was taken will be interned in detention camps, and steps to carry out this decision are already being taken by the Department of Justice here.

Horse Meat in England.

London, January 23.—At a meeting of the butchers of Harrow yesterday one of their number said the shortage of meat had become so serious that the authorities had asked him to start killing horses, and he was beginning this week with a hundred head. Horse meat, he said, would perhaps not be very palatable to some, but it had to come.

Brave Children.

Anthony Farrer, eight years old, and Doreen Ashburnham, a girl of eleven, have been awarded the Albert Medal by King George in recognition of their bravery in fighting with their fists and driving off a cougar, which attacked them near their home at Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island. The conferring of so signal an honour on two juveniles for such an unusual act of heroism marks a particularly interesting record in the history of this famous decoration.

Trade of Manila.

A report on the trade of Manila shows that the exports for 1917 amounted in value to 191,308,613 pesos, while imports totalled 131,593,651 pesos, making a favourable balace of 59,714,962 pesos in the external trade of the islands. The balance in favour of the islands for the preceding year was 48,881,699 pesos. In order to appreciate the significance of the balance that was reached in 1917, it is necessary to understand that imports were greater than in 1916 by more than forty million pesos.

Transporting American Soldiers.

The American soldier is wearing seven league boots these days. Some idea of how quickly the continent is being spanned by the khaki contingent can be obtained from a statement by officials of the Railroad's War Board, that 8,000 soldiers were moved last month from the Pacific to the Atlantic, 3,700 miles, in just six and one-half days. The men carried all their equipment with them and were provided with sleeping cars by the Pullman company. The trains operated in sixteen sections and consisted of twelve tourist cars and two baggage cars. There were five hundred men to a train.

British Statesmen Invited to U. S.

Mr. Asquith, formerly British Prime Minister; Bishop Gore, Viscount Bryce, Viscount Grey, Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour Party leader, and other eminent British statesmen and churchmen have been invited to visit the United States and make a speaking tour of the principal cities under the auspices of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War. The Committee announced that its purpose was to promote unity between America and her European allies during the war and prepare public opinion for a League of Nations after the war was won.

French Record Smokers.

Washington, January 19.—France is smoking cigarettes in record number. "War nerves" have brought about tremendous increase in the country's tobacco consumption—in fact, an increase of 50 per cent since 1913, when 31,500,000 kilos of tobacco went up in smoke. There has been a 30 per cent increase in cigarette smoking, the total used in 1916 being 4,637,000,000 as compared with 3,707,000,000 during the pre-war year. As a result, the French Government has reserved for troops at the front vast quantities of tobacco and cigarettes, diminishing the supply for civilians. The period has fixed allotments to each city. The United States has shipped increasing amounts of leaf tobacco to France during the war period.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japan and Foreigners.

The Sannomiya Police Station has established a staff to deal exclusively with matters relating to foreigners. There have hitherto been six interpreters, but no policemen specially charged with foreign affairs. The police authorities have now instituted a special staff, consisting of six interpreters and four policemen, with the object of dealing more rigorously with enemy aliens especially in regard to enemy trading. The new staff is quartered in the Interpreters' Room.

A Mysterious Old Woman.

Japanese papers report the appearance of a mysterious old woman in Kyoto who has developed a passion for cutting the hair of small school girls. It is stated that during the last few days over a dozen girls of ten or eleven years of age have had their hair cut in the streets by this strange old woman. The police are looking for her, but so far she has not been arrested. It is not known whether the woman is actuated by some superstition or is a sort of maniac. Perhaps she does it for commercial purposes.

A Record Flight.

A world's height record of 23,048 ft., with passenger on board attained in 1 h. 3 min., has been established by Flight Lieut. Francesco Brak Papa, of the Italian army, on Sia Fiat biplane. The flight was made from the Turin aerodrome on December 14, the machine carrying a useful load of 792 lb., and was officially controlled. The rate of climbing was as follows: 3,280 ft., were reached in 2 min. 30 sec.; 6,561 ft. in 5 min.; 9,842 ft. in 9 min.; 13,123 ft. in 15 min.; 16,400 ft. in 24 min.; 19,685 ft. in 37 min. 30 sec.; 21,325 ft. in 45 min.; and the maximum height of 23,048 ft. in just over the hour.

Attacked by Villagers.

The *Seoul Press* reports that on the 9th ult. when Mr. Masuda, expert of the Land Investigation Bureau, was engaged in the survey of land at Wolpaili, Osinmyon, Yongkang District, South Pyongando, several villagers assaulted him and his assistants. They deprived them of their surveying instruments, saying that the land was their own, inherited from their ancestors. Mr. Masuda did his best to make the villagers understand that he was making the survey by order of the authorities, but in vain, and was finally obliged to give up the work and report the matter to the local authorities.

Tokyo Improvements.

Reports in the Tokyo papers state that the difficulties in the way of enlarging and improving the Imperial Hotel have been overcome. The Home Minister's official residence and those of other officials which now occupy the site facing Hibiya Park will be removed to a site below the hill on which the War Office now stands and facing the Courts of Justice, so that the park frontage will be at the disposal of the Imperial Hotel management. The present building will be demolished as soon as the new ones are ready to be occupied. On this site of the present hotel a number of small buildings will be erected and let out as offices, restaurants, etc.

The Electric Fan.

An interesting development of the electric fan, described in *The Scientific American* (New York), is a series of blades formed on new lines. Says this paper: "Instead of the propeller shaped blade, the present device is composed of sheets of metal rolled in a cylindrical shape, one cylinder being within the other. The action of this fan when attached to a motor in the ceiling is to draw the air upward with a gentle draft, instead of blowing it violently downward from the upper part of the room. The inventor claims that this results in far more effective cooling as the heated air is nearest the ceiling, while the cool air is near the floor. Hence to draw the cool air upward gives the best results. The action of the fan is so gentle that it does not tend to raise the dust from the floor, yet it effectively circulates the air and reduces the temperature in short order. It has been tried with success in restaurants and offices and is adapted to factories, halls, and other places where perfect ventilation is required."

NOTICES.

TEN VICTOR RECORDS.

which should be in every Home.

Chanson-Meditation	Kreisler	74331
My old Kentucky home	Gluck & Male Chorus	74468
Simple Aveu	M. Elman	4315
Love-Token	Frances Alda	64675
Sing! Sing! Birds on the Wing	Mc. Cormack	64552
When the boys come home	Williams	64394
Au Clair de la Lune	Farrar-Clement	87509
Fascination Waltz / For me and my gal	Smith's Orchestra	35640
Leonore Overture, / Fourth Symphony	Vessella's Band	35269
Hawaiian Butterfly. / When it's circus day	Victor Band	35634

Save Your Eyes

DON'T FIGHT AGAINST DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

—:o:—

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Wise Proposal.

It is reported that the Shanghai Chinese silk merchants are contemplating the establishment of a school for teaching improved methods in sericulture and for the planting of mulberry trees. Arrangements are already being made to collect the necessary sums.

Proposed Japanese Flight.

The Teikoku Hiko Kyokai (Imperial Aviation Society) is making arrangements for a big flight from Tokyo to Okayama via Osaka Takamatsu (Shikoku) and a and few other towns in the neighbourhood. The event will come off at the end of March or the beginning of April.

Aviation Ground Extension.

The Tokorozawa Aviation Ground, near Tokyo, covers an area of 180,000 tsubo. It is proposed to extend the ground by 100,0000 tsubo, roughly in the shape of the letter T. The immediate inspiration of the proposal is due to the recent arrival of one monoplane and two biplanes, both for military use, from France.

A Recent Kobe Fire.

It has now been ascertained that the fire at the offices of the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company, Edo-machi, Kobe, was due to carelessness on the part of Nagai Hatsuzo, aged 61, who was in the Company's service as a night watchman. The Sannomiya Police Station has communicated with the Procurators' Office in the matter.

Attempted Murder by Poison.

Takatsuki Sabaro, a physician in Yoshino-mura, Jodo-gun, Okayama prefecture, recently found corrosive sublimate in a present of sugar made by another physician named Fujimoto Suk ji, aged 42, living in a village near by. The police arrested this man, his wife and his father, and examined them, with the result on Sunday the trio confessed to having attempted to murder the family of Mr. Takatsuki by poison. The murderous physician was formerly a military surgeon.

A DARING VOYAGE.

Small Boat's Atlantic Crossing.

One of the smallest of steam freighters which has ever crossed the Atlantic made port from Amsterdam, and is now (December) undergoing repairs. She is the Biesbosch, built in Holland last year. She escaped from one of the worst storms which ever swept the Atlantic at this time of year, after being helpless in the trough of the sea, her rudder disabled and her engines shut down for six hours.

The Biesbosch is a stout craft of 242 tons net, 150 feet long, 22 feet beam, and a little more than 15 feet in depth of hold. She went far to the north to keep out of the way of the U boats and had bad weather nearly all the way. Just north of the Faroe Islands she was struck by a hurricane. Huge combers poured over the bow of the little craft, and her crew thought she would be engulfed. The deck ballast washed into the sea, and the casks of drinking water went with it. For days the crew, 16 in number, drank water condensed from the sea.

When the storm was at its worst a great wave smashed the rudder, and the ship was tossed about at the mercy of the wind and sea. While the crew was attempting to repair the damage the circulation pump broke down, stopping the engine.

The Captain sent one half the crew into the engine-room and the remainder he kept at the rudder. With iron pins and steel wires the crew repaired the damage to the rudder and later repaired the pump. Everything that was not clamped down was carried overboard. It took six hours to make the repairs and right the stout little freighter. It arrived in port after 25 days out.

A New Name.

A new name if not a new disease. Nat N. Wills, American tramp comedian and musical comedy star, has died of peromortis caused by inhaling gasolene fumes from a machine on which he was working in his garage.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April next, Ground Floor Flat, "CALDER," 14 MacDonnell Road, 3 large rooms, spacious verandah, bath and dressing rooms, kitchen, pantry, etc. Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April next, 14A MacDonnell Road, 5-ROOMED HOUSE. Apply Box 420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT (Bottom Floor) No. 56 Kennedy Road, with bath room, detached servants' quarters, and electric lights already installed. Apply, Young Hee, Tel. Nos. 551 and 900.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonial to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak apply, DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

NOTICES.

DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
SANITAS SOLDIS } in one gallon Drums or larger quantities

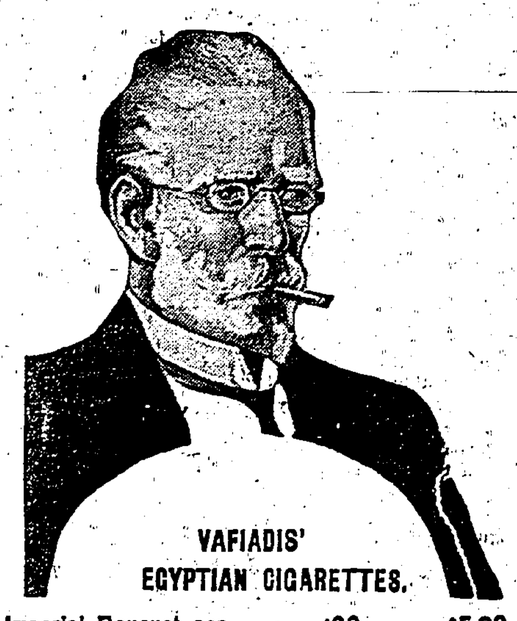
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP,

PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities,

For Prices Apply to:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDDELL STREET.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE."

$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS IN GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERWEAR

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IN INDIA GAUZE, MORLEY'S LLAMA "AERTEX" CELLULAR "B.V.D." Etc.

STRAW HATS

NEW STYLES JUST TO HAND.

TEL. 692 MADE EXPRESSLY FOR SHAW TEL. 692

INSPECTION INVITED.

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders of following Races, can obtain a refond on production of their ticket at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (SATURDAYS and and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of tickets,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1918.

THE committee beg to notify intending exhibitors that the Show will be held sometime during March, on a date to be notified later.

It has been decided to include Poultry provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon Sec. & Treasurer.
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE

HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flys, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price $6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid $2.00

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseur.
Eleven years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue of the

HONGKONG $ DIRECTORY.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P. O. Box 431.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria on SATURDAY the 9th March, 1918 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 5th March 1918, UNTIL SATURDAY the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1918.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone 16.

BIRTH.

ATIENZA.—To Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Atienza, on March 5th, a daughter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Leticia Florentina Vieira Ribeiro and family and on behalf of the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Spencer Rozario gratefully acknowledge the many expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their sad bereavement. Shanghai and Japan papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

A plethora of extremely important subjects to commercial men in the Far East was referred to at yesterday's annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and a perusal of the speeches delivered reveals that the Chamber is very much alive to the problems which face traders here generally. Having a membership which includes practically all the important firms in the Colony, and voicing through its representative committee the united opinion of British commercial interests, the Chamber is one of no little importance and capable of exercising a pressure that should command the respect of the authorities both here and at Home. And in this connection it is pleasing to see by the bulky annual report and by the Chairman's speech that it has been decidedly active during the past year. Business men are quick to understand problems which affect commerce and by its ready appreciation of such the Chamber has often prompted the passing of legislation which otherwise might have been long delayed, with evil results. Reference need not be made here of the many questions that have engaged the Committee's attention, but the success that attended its efforts in connection with the Service dollar and the Defence Corps Camp difficulties is an object lesson of its usefulness. Speaking on the latter subject, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak repeated a truism, that is perhaps a little lost sight of, when he said that the port existed only through and for commerce. It is, in fact, the greatest of all British centres in a field that has only yet had its fringe explored, and the future development and improvement of British trade in the East should be the ultimate end towards which all action of the local legislature should aim. Domestic progress and administration hold, of course, an important place, but it should never be lost sight of that Hongkong had a commercial birth; has been the home of British commercial expansion; and is destined to become one of the Empire's greatest commercial centres. All legislation must take that into account, and the Chamber of Commerce should be taken freely into the Government's confidence when anything that affects the disposition of local resources—either in men or material—is mooted. Even in regard to war measures there must be a keen appreciation of this fact, for it is undeniably true that Hongkong is of more value commercially than it could be in any other direction.

The main topic discussed at the meeting was German propaganda and intrigue, and from the Chairman, Mr. W. D. Kraft, and Mr. J. B. Suttor, the Commercial Commissioner for New South Wales, fell words which must have arrested the attention of all who either heard or have read the speeches. The meeting practically resolved itself into a wholesale condemnation of German methods—not only of trade penetration but of war conduct. It is a theme that people might be accused of unduly harping on, but it is one that yet remains to be driven home in some quarters. Mr. Kraft was not sparing in his criticism and Mr. Suttor displayed a righteous indignation at the continued liberty which German agents still have in China. The Chamber and others are now bringing all the pressure possible on the Central Government in Peking to have every German in the country interned, but one cannot help thinking that it should not have left even so late as this before a decision was come to. By every possible test the German stands self convicted he one who knows no morality, no conscience, and no honour when engaged in the pursuit of pecuniary gain or territorial possession, and it is open to serious question whether we have not in the past, been too prone to let the matter go for granted. If the facts had had the advertisement and publicity that they are now receiving, much more would have been accomplished, and the German menace would now have been confined within the ring formed by her fighting forces. Knowing to what limits Huns are prepared to go, it says something for British tolerance that there are at the present moment Germans at large in Canton and elsewhere free to execute all the sinister schemes that their minds have been trained to invent. In recognising that it is a matter essentially for China to decide, we feel that if, from the very moment when China joined hands with the Allies, forceful and continued representations had been made to her, every German within her borders would long since have ceased to be the roaming evil that he is. To make the world safe, Germans have to be rendered impotent the whole world over until the country of their birth has been through the school of defeat, and learned civilisation's lesson that true greatness consists of a wise humility and an unassertive usefulness, for only then will the Teuton mind become expurgated of the false ideas it now cherishes as Kultor. In Manila the Americans have set the example to China, and the latter should learn the lesson with all speed to protect herself against the thousands of Germans recently liberated on her extreme northern borders. That every effort will be made by the Allies, backed up by such influence as the Hongkong Government and the local Chamber of Commerce may possess, to convince China of the urgency of the step, is a hope we fervently express.

Hongkong Roads.

In a complaint concerning the state of the roads in Kobe, the *Japan Chronicle* points to Hongkong as a place which might well be copied as regards good thoroughfares. The journal is rather lavish in its praise of the system which has been introduced here of adopting tar macadam for the dressing of roads and pavements. Kobe roads probably are in a very bad state, and no doubt the *Japan Chronicle* had in view the object of waking the authorities there to the existing state of affairs when it paid such a glowing tribute to the work of the Public Works Department in Hongkong, but to anyone reading the comment it would appear as though *all* Hongkong roads were delightful promenades, which they are not. True, many of those in the central district have of late been vastly improved by the application of the new treatment, but one need not go very far outside the central district to see roads of which a Parish Council would be ashamed. Leading from Queen's Road West there are some streets which are a positive disgrace, being full of holes, which make it torture to ride or walk over them, and if perchance it has rained, they become veritable quagmires. Kobe roads may be in a bad state of repair but we wager we have some in Hongkong an acquaintance with which would make the people there feel a little more satisfied. Where asphaltic concrete has been laid down in Hongkong, the roads are a credit to the Colony, for which we owe a debt to the P.W.D., but before we can boast of the condition of our thoroughfares the new methods of construction will have to be more generally adopted.

The Volunteer Firemen.

We were glad to see that among the many matters touched upon in his speech at the Chamber of Commerce meeting last evening, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak included the question of relief from military duties for the volunteer firemen. The annual report of the Chamber shows that the business men of the Colony have very definite ideas on this matter, and we cannot help thinking that the demand that these men shall be taken off all military work save the annual Musketry Course is fair and reasonable. At a recent Council meeting, it was stated that they had been exempted guards, drills after night fires and a proportion of camp duty, but these concessions are not much, especially now that the new arrangement in regard to guards is in operation. These volunteer firemen have on many occasions proved their great value, they are liable to be called out at any moment, and their duties are both arduous and attended by considerable risk. They are one of the most useful bodies of men in the Colony, and we thoroughly endorse the view of the Chamber that every possible inducement should be offered to increase their numbers.

The Language School.

It is extremely gratifying to read in the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the Chairman's speech, that such good results are being attained at the Language School instituted through the good offices of the Chamber. It is recorded in the report that there are now 25 students at the School, and we have it on the authority of the Chairman that several of them already speak colloquial Cantonese quite fluently. There is no doubt about it that the experiment has been in every sense justified, and in view of the good results that are being attained it makes us wonder why such an idea was not put into force before. The war has proved beneficial in this connection, at any rate. A good suggestion was thrown out by Mr. Holyoak regarding the insertion of a clause in employees' agreements after the war, making the School's course obligatory, and we hope, for the benefit of British trade interests, that this will be generally acted upon. In the meantime, if not already done, we should like to see bonuses paid to those employees who pass the School's examinations.

DAY BY DAY.

AS THRESHING SEPARATES THE CORN FROM THE CHAFF, SO DOES AFFLICTION PURIFY VIRTUE.—Bacon.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the arrival in London of Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Premier.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d.

Mr. P. W. Goldring.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who about a year ago was given a commission in the Chinese Labour Corps, and went Home with a batch of coolies, is again in Hongkong.

Opium on Hongkong Steamer.

On February 19, officers of the Customs House at Shanghai boarded the C. N. steamer Singkiang from Hongkong and discovered 48 balls of opium in the sails, the lavatory and elsewhere. The haul is said to be worth nearly Tls. 20,000.

Cricket Match.

The following is Mr. P. H. Cobb's team for the match on the K.C.C. ground on Saturday, the 9th instant:—P. H. Cobb, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. E. Murray, J. P. Robinson, F. W. S. Evans, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, C. L. Stapleton, H. Overy, L. J. Blackburn, E. L. Edwards.

War Lecture.

A large audience is expected at the Theatre Royal on Thursday at 5.45 p.m., when Dr. Sherwood Eddy will speak of "Experiences in the War Zone." Dr. Eddy has spent a considerable time with the troops on the Western battle-front and, no doubt, will have many interesting experiences to relate. H. E. the Governor will preside, and the lecture will be open to all men.

Too Weak for Chair Work.

A thin and not overstrong looking man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with being in charge of a public chair without a license. Sergeant Blackman stated that the man had previously applied for a license but it had been refused, as it was thought that the man was not strong enough for the work. His Worship advised the man to find some other occupation and imposed a fine of $3.

A Deformed Beggar.

Sergeant Pitt arrested a deformed mendicant in Chater Road yesterday, and when the man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, said that defendant was in the habit of deliberately exposing the stump of his leg and asking for alms. Previous convictions were proved and it stated that the man had been sent to Canton many times. In imposing a fine of $5, or 14 days' hard labour, his Worship told the man that he had to learn that begging was not allowed in this Colony.

The Wrong Place for Rice.

An old man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with begging in Wyndham Street. The constable who effected the arrest said the man went into the offices of the *South China Morning Post* and begged rice. His Worship did not believe that the man could have got rice from there, and after the man had stated that he had brought the rice from Wanchai, his Worship decided to dismiss the case with a caution. Sergeant Blackman stated that the man had been previously convicted and would be sent to Canton.

Reported Earthquake Shocks.

There are several rumours in the Colony to-day that further earthquake tremors were felt shortly after five o'clock this morning. The stories tally in respect to the time they were felt and the duration of them, and, from all accounts, the shocks appear to have been rather severe. One gentlemen, it is stated, was thrown out of bed on to the floor. He is said to have had to cling desperately to the legs of the bed to save himself from rolling from one side of the room to the other! This may possibly be an exaggerated version of what actually occurred, but there seems little doubt that quite a number of people did genuinely feel a slight shock, though it is curious that the majority of the community felt nothing at all.

THE RACECOURSE CALAMITY.

Sir Frederick Lugard's Sympathy.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary forwards us the following copy of a telegram which has been received from Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.C.:—

"Lagos, 5th March, 1918.—Governor, Hongkong:—Deeply grieved to hear of disaster. Please convey sympathy Chinese sufferers."

Meeting of the Portuguese Community.

A well attended and representative meeting of the Portuguese Community of Hongkong was held yesterday at the Lusitano Club, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa (the Consul for Portugal) presided, and amongst the large number present were Captain Torre do Valle (Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Macao) and Messrs. A. F. B. Silva-Netto (President of the Lusitano Club), P. V. Botelho (President of the Club de Recreio), Leo d'Almada e Castro (President of the Associacao Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos), J. D. Osmund (President of the Catholic Union), A. G. da Rocha (President of the Lusitano Recreation Club), A. M. L. Soares, B. J. Botelho, J. M. Xavier, A. C. Botelho, H. Castro and Professor Emil Dansenberg etc, etc.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of showing the community's sympathy with the families and relatives of the victims of the Happy Valley disaster, and also to show their appreciation of the many tokens of sympathy they had received from the Governments of Hongkong and Macao and various other official quarters. He then proceeded to read the letter and telegrams of condolence received, and proposed the following resolutions which were seconded by Mr. Silva-Netto and carried unanimously, viz:—

1. That this meeting expresses its sorrowful condolence to the families and relatives of those members of the Portuguese community who lost their lives in the frightful disaster which occurred on the 26th February last at the Happy Valley.

2. That a similar expression of sympathy be extended to the Chinese, Japanese, Indian and other communities in this Colony, which, under identical circumstances, lost many of their members.

These two resolutions were passed in silence, the audience standing up.

3. That this meeting expresses its sincere thanks to the Government and Legislative and Executive Councils of this Colony for their kind expression of sympathy with the Portuguese community for the loss of life and injuries suffered by several of its members in the Happy Valley catastrophe.

4. That a similar vote of thanks be presented to the Government and Municipal Council of Macao, which, in terms of affectionate brotherhood, expressed their sorrowful participation in the great grief felt by the Portuguese community for the loss of those of its members who perished in the disaster.

5. That this meeting expresses its grateful thanks to the Police, Military, Naval and Medical Authorities of this Colony, for the promptitude and courage with which, in the face of great danger, they responded to the call for help, succeeding thereby in saving the lives of many members of the Portuguese community.

6. That it expresses its sincere thanks to the Honourable Messrs. Lau Chu Pak and Ho Fook who, as the representatives of the Chinese community in the Legislative Council of this Colony, expressed, through the Press, their much appreciated sympathy with the Portuguese community.

7. That it also expresses its sincere thanks to Capt. Torre do Valle (representing His Excellency the Governor of Macao), to His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, to His Excellency the Portuguese Minister at Peking, to the Revd. Father Jose Maria da Costa (Nunes Capitular Vicar of the Diocese of Macao), to the Portuguese Consul at Canton (representing the Portuguese community there), to Mr. Obaldia, (Consul for Brazil and Panama), to the Revd. Father Spada, to the Revd. Father Noval (Procurator of the Spanish Mission), to the members of the Lusitano Club of Shanghai, to the Portuguese School Fund Committee of 21st June 1917, and to all persons and corporations who have expressed their sympathy with, or who have in any way rendered help to, the members of the Portuguese community on the occassion of the disaster.

Upon the Chairman reading a telegram from the Revd. Father Jose Maria da Costa Nunes, Capitular Vicar of Macao, offering free board and tuition at the Seminary of Macao to the four sons of the late "Bino" Xavier the meeting showed its appreciation by prolonged applause, and, on the motion of Mr. F. P. de V. Soares, a special vote of thanks to the revd. gentleman was carried unanimously.

A subscription was then opened in favour of the dependants of those members of the Portuguese community who died in the disaster, leaving their families unprovided for, and the response was so generous that in less than half an hour nearly $4,000 was subscribed. It was agreed to let the Associacao Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos administer the funds thus raised, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Committee of the Lusitano Club for the use of the Camoes Hall.

COMPANY REPORTS.

The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the Company on Saturday, March, 9, at 11.30 a.m. states:—

The balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account after allowing for the Interim Dividend of $60,000.00 paid in August last and including the balance of $43,547.21 brought forward from 1916, is $17,237.52, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To place to Reserve Fund	$50,000.00
To pay a final Dividend of $1.00 per share	60,000.00
To pay a bonus of $1.00 per share ...	60,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	4,011.50
To carry forward to the credit of next year's account ...	43,226.02

Consulting Commitee — In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. H. P. White, J. H. Wallace and A. H. Skelton retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Maitland H. Percy Smith who are eligible for re-appointment.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.

The accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, have been closed and (subject to audit) show a loss of about $463,000. If the credit balance of about $53,000 brought forward from the previous account is deducted, there is a balance of about $410,000 at the debit of Profit and Loss to be carried forward to the new account.

Ladies' Golf.

We are asked to state that the Captain's Cup (Ladies Section) is to be played from 11th to 16th instant inclusive, at Happy Valley; owing to shortness of course, three quarters of handicap only to be taken. There will be no Eclectic Competition at Happy Valley this month. The Stroke Competition over Fanling Course to be played the last two Tuesdays in March.

RACE PONIES.

This Afternoon's Auction Sale.

The usual sale of ponies which marks the completion of the racing season, took place outside the City Hall this afternoon, in the presence of a good crowd. There were 45 ponies offerred as against fifty-one last year, these including several well-known mounts for which good prices were realised. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Hughes and Hough. Mr. F.C.M. Harley conducted the sale.

The following is the list of ponies and the prices paid:—

Mary.—$30, Mr. Luk Man Fei.
Grey pony.—$45, Mr. J. C. Oswald.
Bay pony.—$30, Mr. Yim Fei Ming.
Notahope.—$45, Mr. H. Wilnau.
Grey pony.—$25, (bought in).
Blue dun pony,—$40, Mr. P. N. Chong.
Samand.—$60, Mr. P. N. Chong.
Black pony.—No bid.
Ole Bill.—$55, Mr. H. Wilnau.
Second Violin.—$70, Mr. Galluzzi.
Broken Doll.—$65, Mr. "Blank."
Morning Glory.—$60, Mr. R. T. Barton.
Bubblesand.—$210, Mr. Staves.
Sporting sand.—$100, Mr. G. C. Moron.
Buster.—$25, Mr. Yim Fei Ming.
Lusitanian Pearl.—$85, Mr. Basto.
Ebony Pearl.—$65, Mr. Chong.
Glorious Pearl.—$75, Mr. Sedgwick.
Dandy Dahlia.—$30, Mr. Yim Fei Ming.
Sunrise Dahlia.—No bid.
Sunray Dahlia.—$75, Mr. G. C. Moxon.
Unique Dahlia.—$55, Mr. H. Wilnau.
Coronet Dahlia.—$100, bought in.
Meadow Mouse.—$65, Mr. Wilnau.
Field Mouse.—$45, Mr. Chong.
Church Mouse.—$135, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.
King Tom.—$50, Mr. R. M. Dyer.
King Jim.—$70, Mr. M. T. Johnson.
Arizona.—$45, Mr. Chong.
Yser.—$50, Mr. Wilnau.
Haggis.—$50, Mr. Gegg.
Glen Ross.—$50, Mr. Wilnau.
Bill Brewer.—$40, Mr. Yim Fei Ming.
Camouflage.—$195, Mr. Staves.
Wallaroo.—$30, Mr. Yim Fei Ming.
King Dick.—$40, Mr. Chong.
Herod.—$105, Mr. G. C. Moxon.
Fraud.—$60, Mr. G. C. Moxon.
First Violin.—$45, Mr. Chong.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONIN JAPAN.

Thirty Men Asphyxiated.

About two months ago, it will be remembered, a disastrous explosion occurred at the Kirine Colliery, Miyata-mura, Kurate-gun, Tukuoka prefecture, resulting in the entombment of over 200 men. Another accident is now reported from the colliery.

On the afternoon of the 14th ult. (55 days after the first explosion) a party of men began the work of removing the debris in the pit. During the day five bodies were dug out. On the 15th about 50 more bodies were discovered. Operations were going on, when, at 4.05 p.m., an explosion suddenly occurred. Thirty of the men engaged in the work, who numbered 72 in all, were asphyxiated, while the remaining forty-two were rescued. Those suffocated were also subsequently taken out, and are now being medically treated. It is not known whether they can be resuscitated.

According to later information, the asphyxiated men are expected to recover.

EXPORTERS AND DEALERS.

Annual Meeting of Hongkong Association.

The annual meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong was held at 4 p.m. to-day, and is proceeding as we go to press.

The Chairman (Mr. W. A. Hannibal) said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, follow the usual custom and take them as read. The export trade of this Colony during the past year has been carried on under ever-increasing difficulties and many questions appertaining thereto have been dealt with by your Committee, as you will find set out in the report. Of course, the greatest difficulty and handicap has been the tonnage question, and, whilst buyers have been prepared to pay prices demanded, it has been in many cases impossible to ship owing to no space being available. This, I am sorry to say, has been aggravated by some firms obtaining, or attempting to obtain, space by underhand methods, which I need not detail, as any firm having been guilty of the practice will know all about it without my going further. The matter was brought to the attention of your committee, who took steps to try to find out and cope with the unusual situation and it was suggested that we might follow the course adopted in Shanghai viz. of space being distributed by a committee of the Shipping Companies or by this Association or the Chamber of Commerce pro-rata, that is that the tonnage available by a certain steamer should be handed over for distribution and shippers on application would be alloted space fairly and according to what they had been in the habit of shipping over a given period. Your Committee fully recognise the difficulties, but if some such arrangement could be come to, it would at all events secure just treatment for all, which is the object of this Association, and your new Committee will continue to give this matter their earnest attention until such insidious methods of trading are stamped out. In doing this I feel confident that they will have the support of, if not all, at least the vast majority of members. Suggestions have been made as to the advisability of trying to establish a godown where members of the Association could inspect and pack their goods under personal supervision and where they could, if they desired, secure the services of an expert to examine and report upon any particular article which the shippers might not consider themselves thoroughly familiar with, or to receive mutual assistance in deciding cases where one might feel a little uncertain as to whether the goods tendered constituted a fair delivery under contract. Of course this is a question regarding which much is to be said for and against, and I just mention the suggestion as put forward and your Committee will be very glad to have any ideas from members on the subject. I might mention that the Committee at all times welcome suggestions upon any matter which is likely to be beneficial to the particular business in which we are engaged, and I hope members will make full use of the Association and take advantage of the objects for which it came into existence. I would draw your attention to the correspondence re Bristles, and this matter is still under consideration. Whilst quality claims have of late been conspicuous by their absence, I think I am right in saying that this is due more to circumstances in the home markets than to any improvement in the quality generally, or to the weight of paper and string. Buyers have been glad to get cargo and have winked at its shortcomings, but this will not be the case when things get back to normal, as they will then demand, and be able to, the quality expected; therefore this matter must be kept to the fore and not allowed to rest in abeyance. It is to be hoped that eventually some satisfactory standard will be arrived at which will put the business on a safer and sounder basis for all concerned. You will notice that the question of supplying statistics of exports and imports has been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, and I hope in the near future these will be available and should prove of great use and interest. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I should like to say a word of sympathy with reference to the loss we have sustained through the death of our colleague Mr. Un Kam-wa. He had been with us since the formation of this Association and was always ready to assist in every possible manner and to help things forward to the best of his ability, and, in dealing with questions directly affecting the Chinese, his services were of great value and highly appreciated by us. We learned of his death with feelings of deep regret, and, in passing the vote of condolence as recorded in the minutes, we felt we were voicing the sentiments of every member of this Association. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. B. Monteith Webb, seconding, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I do not propose to take up much of your valuable time in unnecessary comment on the report which we have just heard, as I feel that we all very much appreciate the hard work of the Committee and the results which have been accomplished to date. It is to be hoped that some relief may soon be found for the shortage of tonnage, which is crippling our export trade, and I have no doubt that the Government will do all they possibly can to this end. With regard to the question of establishing a public godown, under the control of the Association, where cargo can be properly examined, packed, etc. there is no doubt, as pointed out by our Chairman, that much can be said both for and against such establishment, and I think it is a matter to which the incoming Committee might, profitably, devote some of their time. I would suggest that they be requested to devote special attention to this matter, and that a general meeting of the members be convened, in due course, to receive their report thereon. With these few remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

NAMOA ISLAND RELIEF FUND.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—In response to the appeal which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, the following amounts have been received from Hongkong either through us or sent to Swatow:—

Captain T. Hall ...	$ 10.00
Anonymous	5.00
Messrs. Cawasjee Palanjee	25.00
R. B. Cooper, Esq. ...	10.00
Miss Ferguson ...	12.00
S. A. Sopher, ...	5.00
A. H. Harris	50.00
Messrs. Shewan Tomes Co.	1,000.00
G. Piercy, Esq ...	20.00

Foreigners and Chinese in Swatow have subscribed liberally, but Dr. Whyte writes that further funds are urgently needed to meet the distress caused by the earthquake.

Donations, either to the undersigned or sent direct to Dr. Whyte, of the English Presbyterian Mission, Swatow, will be thankfully received.

Yours etc.
F. C. BUTCHER.

Halifax Reconstruction.

On the advice of Mr. Thomas Adams, town-planning adviser on the Dominion Committee on Conservation, the Halifax reconstruction committee has accepted plans for the terrace cottage type of dwellings for temporary homes for 1,500 families in that city.

GRESSON STREET TRAGEDY.

Inspector Sim's Story of What Happened.

The charge of murder preferred against one of the man arrested in connection with the Gresson Street affair was further investigated by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. The hearing was adjourned at six o'clock last night, and it is hoped to close the Police Court proceedings to-day.

Dr McKenny was recalled this morning and said that it would have been possible for defendant to have run into the street after he had been wounded in the chest.

Several detectives were re-called and swore that they saw an old medicine dealer on the first floor of No. 6 Grosson Street on the morning of the raid, but he was also recalled and denied being there at all.

Inspector Sim then told his story of how he was passing Gresson Street on a tramcar when he saw a Chinese person lying on the pavement on the east side of Gresson Street. He alighted from the car and on going up Gresson Street his attention was attracted by a Chinese constable who was standing on the staircase of No. 10. The constable told him what was going on, and he (Inspector Sim) went to take the revolver he was holding from him. He turned to go to No. 6 but the constable advised him not to. Just then a shot was fired from No. 6 and it passed between them. The constable returned the fire. Witness went back towards the Praya and then saw the detective Sun Tsi, who had been wounded. Witness ran over to the Seamen's Institute and telephoned to the Central Station but found the line engaged. He then rang up No. 2 Station and instructed the interpreter to put all available men under arms and send them to Gresson Street. He then tried to get Central again but it was still engaged, although in a few moments he got through. He spoke to the Hon. C.S.P. and asked for assistance. On going out again he met Sergeant McWalters and they both went up the small lane which led to the back of the houses in Gresson Street. He could see no one to the right and then went to the left out into Lun Fat Street. They went up to the second floor of No. 10 Lun Fat Street, their object being to command the back lane and also the back of No. 6 Gresson Street. He left Sergeant McWalters there, telling, him to keep watch. Witness went back to Lun Fat Street and near the Praya met three Indian policemen, all in plain clothes, these having hurried up from No. 2 station. They were all armed. He detailed one to watch the archway between Lun Fat Street and Queen's Road, telling him to prevent any body running away. He stationed another at the Praya end of Lun Fat Street, and took the other man and another who had come up to Gresson Street. Here witness took a revolver from a Chinese constable, as he heard shots from the back of No. 6 Gresson Street. The front of the house was then being guarded by Sanitary Inspector Allan from the top of the Seamen's Institute, with a service rifle, and witness ran back into Lun Fat Street and up to where Sergeant McWalter was, asking him what he had seen. He reported that two men had come out of the back window of No. 6 Gresson Street armed to the teeth. Witness ran back and on getting into the street two shots were fired at him by two men before he had time to use his revolver. These men were about fifty yards away towards Queen's Road. One was dressed in a European navy blue suit, the other being in a Chinese long coat which seemed too short. Witness opened fire at the European dressed man who was running sideways and firing back. Witness fired three times in Lun Fat Street. Both men ran towards the archway where one of the Indian constables (B. 410) was, and they were fired at by the constable, but apparently not hit. The man in European clothing fired point blank at the constable as he ran through the archway. The constable ducked and the shot missed him. The constable ran after the men, witness and another constable following. The men ran east along Queen's Road and turned up into Ship Street. Witness did not fire here because there were so many people. One man was a good forty yards ahead in Ship Street, but witness fired at him, and he fired back. One of the shots fired here was the shot that killed the small Chinese boy, who was sitting on a stool at the door of No. 26, Ship Street.

The Court then rose.

Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., said Sui Tai, a Chinese detective picked prisoner out at an identification parade, as being one of robbers. He proceeded along the line and picked out another man as being like one of the robbers, but he had nothing to do with the robbers. The detective said that he was not positive. Walking back along the line he pointed to another man, as being something like the robbers, but he was not sure. This man was not connected with the affair. The detective pointed to prisoner and said he was certain about him. He saw him lying on a bed in the rear cubicle. So Yut ying, an old woman, said that none of the men on parade lived at Gresson Street but she pointed out prisoner as having visited that address on one occasion about ten days before the affair. Prisoner was readily picked out by by So Ye, who said he often frequented No 6, Gresson Street.

Inspector Sim, recalled, said the man who had fired at him fired a second shot which wounded a Korean who was standing on the north-west corner of Queen's Road East and Ship Street. The Korean who was wounded was merely a spectator and had nothing to do with the Gresson Street incident. Witness fired a third shot. He then saw a Chinese with a Winchester rifle and took it from him, but he was told that he had no ammunition. The Indian constables were still following the two men up Ship Street. Shortly after, he saw Sergeant Marriott, of the Naval Dockyard Police, who asked what was the matter, and witness, pointing in the direction in which the robbers had gone, told him to get his gun and shoot them. Later he and the C.S.P. went to a house in Hau Fang Lane and there they saw an Indian Constable who had been shot. In the back yard the body of another Indian constable was found. Life was extinct. Returning to Ship Street, Sergeant Marriott reported that he had shot a robber. He took them to his house, 3, Hill Terrace, where they saw the dead body of the man which he (witness) had been chasing, lying on the ground. Four revolvers were removed from the body, and 80 rounds of ammunition. Shortly after one o'clock, Kwong Sang, a Chinese detective was brought out of the house, put into a motor car and taken to Hospital. Shots were being fired all this time.

Prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Session.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Sam Wing, $50; Belilios Girls' School, $20.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

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A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE ,,
PORK ,,
BEEF ,,

LIVER SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE ,,

&c., &c., &c.

DISTRESSING FATALITY.

Former Hongkong Resident's Little Daughter Killed.

Word has been received by the American Consulate General that Nancy Ellen Sawyer, the seven-year-old daughter of former Vice Consul J. B. Sawyer and Mrs Sawyer, was killed by a Southern Pacific electric train on February 3, 1918, in Berkeley, California.

The accounts indicate that the child was out walking with her mother, and, at the train crossing, released her mother's hand and started to run across the street. Mrs. Sawyer saw the approaching train and called to the child. In the middle of the track, bewildered by the oncoming train, the little girl stood motionless. Mrs. Sawyer screamed and covered her face while the train struck the child and passed over her.

Mr. Sawyer left the Hongkong Consulate General in November, 1916, to resume his former work in connection with the immigration service of the United States in San Francisco.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.
(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that accomodation for First Class passengers will be provided on the Goods Train leaving Kowloon at 12 noon on SATURDAY, 9th instant, calling at Taipo and Sheung Shui.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 6th March, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED.—OFFICE, two or three rooms centrally located, possession April first. Box 1363 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—SURVEYOR who has instruments for surveying and mapping, near Hongkong, must be familiar Stadia work and Triangulation. Box 1352 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

	$ cts.
Burgundy Reserve per case. 12 qts. duty paid	24.00
,, ,, ,, ,, 24 pts. ,,	26.00
Claret Reserve ,, ,, 12 qts. ,,	24.00
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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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HONGKONG.

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s.s. "COLOMBIA" Mar. 27th.
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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kiiano Maru T. 16,000	FRI., 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	SATUR., 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 8,000	SAT., 16th, Mar. at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th, Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§Penang Maru T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 10th Mar.
	§Benten Maru T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 10th, Mar.
LONDON, MELBOURNE, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN. VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, & SYDNEY.... VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL. VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO. VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai & for Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 21,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

‡ * Fushimi Maru WED., 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru SAT., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	15th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	10th May.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjisondari 18th Mar. | S.S. Tjikembang
„ Bintang „ | „ Arakan

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 115, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	7th Mar. at 3 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Poating	8th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	9th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	10th Mar. at d'light.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Suiyang	12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	14th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports, Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong March 6, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas ...	Java, M'sar & Manila	in port	11th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe Kobe
Boeroe.....	Java & M'sar	8th Mar.	15th Mar.	Y'hama, Kobe
Tjitaroem	Java	14th Mar.	20th Mar.	Amoy & S'hai
Scerakarta	Java	16th Mar.	—	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building. [15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI., 8th Mar., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Fri.,	8th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri.,	8th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri.,	8th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri.,	15th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 3000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Fire on a British Steamer.

Recently wireless information was received at Simonseki from a British steamer which sailed from Moji on the 14th instant for Hongkong, that she was forced to return to Moji owing to a fire having broken out in No. 3 hold, and the flames having spread to some consignments of coal on board.

Japanese Owners Chary.

The recent sinking of the s.s. "Tosho Maru" off Sardinia by a U-Boat; coming as it did right in the wake of the s.s. "Ikoma Maru," has caused Japanese shipowners to hesitate to despatch their vessels to the Mediterranean even on quite alluring terms offered, much less at the ruling easy rate of Y45 or so per ton deadweight.

Charter Transactions.

The charter market continues active, and is somewhat upward in inclination says the "Japan Chronicle." The Taiyo Kaiun Kaisha has chartered the Meigen-maru, 6,828 tons, and the Dairen-maru, 6,000 tons, at Y34 and Y34.50 respectively for North American and Indian services. These rates show an advance of about Y3 over the figures at which contracts were made last month.

Unsuccessful Charter Transactions.

Some time ago it was reported that the Kurihayashi Shoten, of Muroran, had failed in a number of speculative charter transactions. It was feared that the failure would have a far-reaching effect inasmuch as those transactions are very complicated. It is now reported that the parties concerned have come to terms and the transactions have been readjusted. It is said that the readjustment has saved the Kurihayashi Shoten from a very serious loss.—"Japan Chronicle."

Japanese-American Barter.

Apart from the question of shipping some Japanese merchants have been negotiating with American merchants for bartering copper and superphosphate for iron and steel. For a time it appeared that these negotiations would be successful, but according to dispatches received on Monday by the merchants concerned, an unfavourable change has come over the situation as a result of the new American trade restriction. It is added that for the present the negotiations cannot but be suspended altogether.

Export and Import Trade for Dairen.

The import and export trade for the port of Dairen during last year beat the previous record. The vessels which entered this port reached 3,118 715 tons which discharged and loaded 2,983,936 tons cargo valued at Hk. Tls. 145,152,550. Compared with 1916, a marked increase of 657,510 tons cargo valued at Hk. Tls. 38,012,937 was observed. The record tonnage since 1907 was 3 838,078 tons in 1914. Owing to the great War, which caused serious dearth of hold space, not a steamer arrived or cleared this port in ballast.

Wooden Ships.

As a defender of his acts while Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. William Denman, whose controversy with Major-General Goethals led to the resignation of both, appeared on January 22nd, before the Senate Commerce committee. His wooden ship programme, he said, had been misrepresented. The Shipping Board had not been solely for wooden ships, but merely thought building them was the best way to get the additional tonnage needed. He said that propaganda by the steel interes s "who thought there was only so much money in the pot" had been largely responsible for the misunderstanding by the public, that the press "overplayed our hand in the matter of wooden ships" and th t the false impression created had done more to harm ship extension than anything else. Mr. Denman blamed Senator Lodge and others who opposed the ship commandeering act when it first came up for the loss to the American flag of fifteen foreign ships. Mr. Denman read from a statement made by him before the Commerce Committee early last year, but never made public, in which the prediction was made that at the rate German submarines sank ships in April, 1917, the loss for that year would be 13,000,000 tons dead-weight, while he estimated that for the year ending March 5th, 1917, the world's production would be 4,500,000 tons.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:
1a, Chater Road. 'Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services:—
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about 15th March.
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "'s JACOB"
will leave on or about 25th March.
For freight and passage apply to:—
York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SAILINGS FOR SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL POINTS IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA.

Steamer Late March.

For RATES and SPACE apply to:—
THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Post-Office Building, Agents.
Tel. 792 & 795.

DELCO-LIGHT.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER.
For the Residence, Bungalow, Yacht & Houseboat, or any place where it is impossible to obtain Municipal electricity.
So simple that a child can operate it.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

SAFE.	32 Volt system which is shockless.
AIR COOLED.	No water to be carried and greater efficiency of fuel.
DIRECT CONNECTED.	No belts to break or slip.
SELF CRANKING.	By pressing a switch, engine is electrically cranked.
SELF STOPPING.	When accumulater is fully-charged engine stops.
SIMPLE OILING DEVICE.	Only one place to oil.
SIMPLE MIXING VALVE.	No carburator to get out of adjustment.
CONTINUOUS SERVICE.	Operates economically on Kerosine.
CAPACITY.	Generator will furnish 32—16.C.P. lights continuously and the 160 Ampere Accumulator will carry an additional 30.—16. C.P. lamps for eight hours.

SEE NOW ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE COME AND WITNESS A DEMONSTRATION.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Posting	B. & S.	8, Mar.
Shanghai	Taisang	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8, Mar.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	9, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	11, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	12, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunkiang	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Yokohama and Kobe	Boeroe	J.C.J. L.	15, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	20, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka M	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	27, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Kawi	J.C.J. L.	28, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Grotius	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Java and Singapore	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	30, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, Apr.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, SIBAI and OYUBARI Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL,

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI." Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE.
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	5ft. 3in. Below overflow	8ft. 9in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	8ft. 3in. Below overflow	14ft. 10in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	6ft. 6in. Below overflow	6ft. 3in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	8ft. 9in. Below overflow
Wong-nai-chung	45ft. 8in. Below overflow	38ft. 6in. Below overflow
Pokfulum	23ft. 10in. Below overflow	29ft. 6in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	83.39	180.23
Tytam Byewash	nil.	.73
Tytam Intermediate	6.30	8.48
Tytam Tuk	235.98	814.50
Wong-nai-chung	nil.	1.18
Pokfulum	13.98	9.80
Total	339.65	1,012.80

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	107.93	270.25	M. gallons
Estimated population	267,272	270,500	
Consumption per head per day	13.0	8.07	gallons

Services to houses in the Kider Main Districts were disconnected from Boler Mains and a supply was given by public street fountains only during January, 1917, except for 8 days next, and when full supply was turned on owing to Chinese New Year. Constant supply in all districts during January 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	10ft. 10in. Below overflow	14ft. 6in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	248.56	237.64

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1917	1918	
Consumption	11.56	39.08	M. gallons
Estimated population	90,290	262,893	
Consumption per head per day	12.8	12.7	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU,"

having arrived, from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th March, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "ANYO MARU,"

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on March 3rd, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on March 7th, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods has left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 10th March, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 17th March, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

EXHIBITION OF ENEMY GOODS.

London, March 4.

The Foreign Samples Department of the Overseas Trade Department has opened a remarkable exhibition in London of over 15,000 samples of enemy goods, which have been collected since the war, with the object of showing the British manufacturer the exact nature of the enemy trade to various parts of the Empire and other countries. The Department secured the prices, terms of credit, names of importers and a vast quantity of most valuable information. The exhibition has just returned from a tour of Britain and also a visit to Canada during which it was visited by 15,000 actual manufacturers. The exhibition gives manufacturers every facility to make the closest study of the exhibits and they are allowed to remove them in order to personally inspect and confer with workmen. An official of the Department said "We hope to make the Hun businessman sorry he ever embarked on the war." The markets represented by the samples include practically every part of the Empire, also North Africa, China and Siam. In forming the collection every assistance was received from the Consular Officers and the Dominion and Colonial Governments. Great efforts are being made to keep the samples thoroughly up to date. A large collection is now en route to England from the Dutch East Indies.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 4.

A French communique says: There has been lively artillerying during the night in the regions of Beaumont and Bezonvaux, also at Bandesapt and east of Hargetzen in Upper Alsace. Following bombardments the enemy attempted several raids in the region of Parroy Forest and in the direction of Neuviller in Lorraine. Our fire dispersed the assailants. A lively engagement occurred in the region of Bures in which the enemy were repulsed with appreciable losses. The enemy were unsuccessful also in the direction of Veho, where we took prisoners.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed a raid westward of Lens after sharp fighting in which we took prisoners and inflicted casualties. We also drove off raiders at St. Quentin.

BOMB-DROPPING COMPARISONS.

London, March 4.

The Press Bureau states that the enemy dropped during January in the day-time 221 and in the night 161 bombs in the area of British occupation in France while the British naval and military and Australian air services dropped 5,000 in the day-time and 1,753 in the night-time in enemy areas.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail; Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Princes Juliana	14,000	9th Mar.
	Wilis	8,000	20th Mar.
	Rembrandt	10,000	3rd Apr.
	Goentoer	10,000	17th Apr.
To JAVA & SINGAPORE	Rindjani	8,000	27th Mar.
	Kawi	8,000	28th Mar.
	Grotius	10,000	30th Mar.
	Vondel	8,000	30th Mar.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—
For further particulars apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. Agents.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

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Telephone No. 824. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 55.
TOWN OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE: SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE: NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100' between {84' 90'}	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	372'	76'	23' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	49' 2"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	200'	40'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	464'	84'	26'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hose Dock	270'	54'	8	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	371'	54'	25	7' 6"	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D. S. P. (R.) state:—

Patrolmen on Section Duty.

Patrolmen on Section Duty will be supplied with Beat Cards, in addition to Beat Slips, when proceeding on duty. These are to be returned to the Charge Room when reporting off.

Instruction as to the duties generally of Section Patrolmen is being issued in the form of a printed page to be inserted as Departmental Order No. 15 (b) in D. O. Book.

A supply will be sent to Company Commanders, to whom application must be made for them by Platoon and Section Commanders. The latter will be held responsible for their issue to all ranks.

No. 2 Company.

All members of No. 2 Company, Band and Orchestra are requested to meet at Headquarters Club at 6.0 p.m. on Friday March 8th.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Sanitary Inspectors who are members of the Police Reserve are relieved of all Police Duties until further notice.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Lum Po-yik, the new Admiral, in compliance with the request of the commander of the 1st regiment has agreed to despatch torpedo boats to Hoi Nam channel to bar Lung's transports from supplying ammunitions to his army in Luichow.

The steamboat Tin Sung, under the British flag, and running between Wuchow and Samshui, was pirated off Tak Hing. Some women passengers and two men on the compradore's staff were kidnapped, while everything of value was removed from the boat.

Lung Chai-kwong has been advised by the Central Government to appoint Chow Yun as Superintendent of Customs at Kingchow.

A report from Kong Moon states that a body of soldiers in attacking the bandits in Ku Tau Shan was surrounded and defeated, one officer and many soldiers being killed.

The family of Li Kwok-chi (an adviser in the Tuchun's yamen), ten in number, went to Hongkong for the Races and none has since returned. It is believed that all perished in the disaster.

All the students in the Torpedo Department detained on suspicion in regard to the murder of Ching Pik-kwong, have been released.

Small Value Notes.

Owing to the scarcity of small change some stores in Japan have been issuing private notes ranging in value from 1 sen to 10 sen, and sometimes 50 sen, to serve practically as currency. The local prefectural authorities have now taken steps to prohibit the use of these private notes.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SPEECHES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Wholesale Condemnation of German Methods.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday in the Chamber room, Chartered Bank Building. There was a good attendance. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, and the committee members present were Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. N. J. Stabb, with the Secretary Mr. E. A. M. Williams. Mr. J. B. Suttor (Commercial Commissioner in the East for New South Wales) was also present.

The firms represented were:—A. B. The Swedish Trading Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. Lodin), J. M. Alves & Co. (Mr. J. M. Alves), Arculli Bros. (Mr. C. el Arculli), Bank Line Ltd. (Mr. T. A. Loughlin), Banque de l'Indo Chine (Mr. L. Berindoague), Bradley & Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. C. Butcher), Butterfield & Swire (Mr. G. T. Edkins), Carvalho & Co. (Mr. H. A. Castro), Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. (Mr. J. H. Wallace), Caswasjee Pallanjee & Co. (Mr. K. B. Cooper), China Borneo Co., Ltd. (Mr. H. W. B. Bennett), China Mutual Life Insce. Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. W. Tape), China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. Beswick), Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. Dumbarton), Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (Mr. J. Tourtet), Mr. W. Dunbar, Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. (Messrs. J. Walker and M. Manuk), S. J. David & Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. David), Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston (Mr. D. V. Steavenson), Dennys & Bowley (Mr. Bulmer Johnson), Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. H. Dodwell), Donnelly & Whyte (Mr. D. E. Donnelly), Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (Mr. J. Kennedy Gibson), Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong (Mr. D. K. Blair), Mr. A. G. Gordon, Gibb Livingston & Co. (Mr. A. O. Lang), Gilman & Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. L. Fatteudan), Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. (Mr. R. Henderson), Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, W. A. Hannibal & Co. (Mr. W. A. Hannibal), Holland China Trading Co. (Mr. S. W. Van Andel), Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. M. Lakin), Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd. (Mr. R. H. Kotewall), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Mr. N. J. Stabb), Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. E. Roberts), W. G. Humphreys & Co. (Mr. A. D. Humphreys), J. D. Hutchison & Co. (Mr. T. E. Pearce), International Banking Corporation (Mr. Geo. Hogg), S. C. Ismail & Co. (Mr. S. E. Ismail), W. C. Jack & Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. C. Jack), Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd. (Hon. Mr. D. Landale), Kaisan Mining Administration (Mr. J. Morton Smith), Karanjia & Co. (Mr. K. D. Mistry), Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, Leigh and Orange (Messrs. W. L. Leask and A. E. Griffen), Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. de B. Lancaster), Lowe, Bingham and Matthews (Mr. E. A. M. Williams), W. R. Loxley & Co. (Mr. B. Tennent), Macdonald & Co. (Mr. D. Macdonald), Manners and Backhouse Ltd. (Mr. J. H. Backhouse), B. Monteith Webb & Co. (Mr. B. Monteith Webb), N. S. Moses & Co. (Mr. N. S. Moses), Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong (Mr. D. K. Blair), New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. H. Backhouse), Newall and Clarton (Mr. A. A. Clarton), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Patell & Co. (Mr. M. J. Patell), Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. (Mr. E. V. D. Parr), Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming (Mr. H. Percy Smith), Reiss and Co. (Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. W. Sinclair), Alex Ross and Co. (Mr. A. S. D. Cousland), Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. Tennent), J. M. da Rocha & Co. (Mr. J. M. da Rocha), Russian Volunteer Fleet (Mr. B. Shnitnikoff), David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Hon. Mr. E. Shellim), Shewan Tomes & Co. (Mr. J. M. Gordon), H. Skott & Co. (Mr. G. E. Wetton), South British Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. G. Newall), Standard Oil Co. of New York (Mr. W. D. Kraft), Stewart Bros. (Mr. Evan Ormiston), H. Stephens & Co. (Mr. H. Stephens), F. P. Talati (Mr. M. P. Talati), The Texas Company (Mr. J. H. Brister), Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. Morton Smith); United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. (Mr. A. Ritchie), Union Trading Co. (Mr. S. M. Churn), Harry Wicking and Co. (Mr. A. M. Slark), Yuen Hop Hong (Mr. S. H. Leung).

Mr. Kraft on German Frightfulness.

After the Chairman's speech (which we published yesterday,)

Mr. D. Kraft said: Gentlemen,—In seconding the adoption of your Annual Report, I do not think it necessary for me to dwell in detail upon its contents, except to congratulate your Committee on the splendid work accomplished. You have probably all read it and can appreciate the great amount of useful work which has been done, and this in spite of the lack of German help.

Your usefulness has increased, and your Chamber to-day has a larger membership than at any period of its history.

There is one question, however, which I think might be referred to, and that is your school for the learning of the Chinese language by Europeans. This I think is an excellent thing, and for your information I may tell you that our Company, when sending out young men to this part of the world, have made them thoroughly understand that they are at once to commence the study of the vernacular language at whichever part of the country they are located.

I do not propose to occupy your time in trying to comment on any local conditions, for they are all well known to you, but I feel sure you will be interested to hear of some of the things which America is doing in this great world struggle. The United States Government has within the last sixty days commandeered the entire railroad systems of the United States. This was done in order that the greatest efficiency could be attained, and I am glad to say that all the officials of these great arteries of transportation are gladly giving their aid in handing this important question. To give you some idea of the magnitude of these systems, I might say that the mileage is equal to that of all Europe and Asia combined; as a matter of fact, the railroad tracks, if strung out in a continuous line, would be sufficient to run a girdle of steel eleven times around this earth at the equator. The locomotives if placed end to end would fill four railroad tracks each 300 miles long. These railroads handle 2,000,000,000 tons of freight per annum, and the total operating revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1917, was G. $24,000,000.

During the last thirty days, our Government found it necessary to suspend for a period of five days, the operation of all industries excepting those engaged in the manufacture of food stuffs and munitions. This was for the purpose of relieving the congested districts and to facilitate the prompt handling of coal and other supplies which were urgently needed by our Allies. (Applause).

The Head of the Standard Oil Company is the Chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the United States Government, and is devoting his entire time to this question, and is being heartily supported by the entire oil industry of the country. You may have seen in some of the papers that these oil industries have guaranteed that all the supplies of oil and fuel which are needed by our Allies will be furnished. (Applause).

During the last few days I have had the opportunity of discussing with Mr. Doubleday, who is a partner of the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Page, in regard to the good work now being done by the Red Cross Society of the United States. During December of last year, a great drive was started in the United States to secure members for this Society, and in one week they were able to add to their Membership List 22,000,000 names, and it is hoped to increase this to 40,000,000 within the next three months. Mr. Doubleday informs me that 90 per cent of the work done by this Society is given in countries outside the United States, and in France alone they have undertaken the maintenance of 4,000 hospitals, and already have collected G.$100,000,000 for this purpose. (Applause). As Mr. Doubleday says, America has heretofore been known as a nation of money makers, and before this war is ended, we hope to be known as a nation of money givers. (Applause).

I recently saw in one of the numbers of the "Scientific American," a plan of a gigantic plant, which was 1300 feet long, and which had 13 bays 900 feet long, and this plant would be in complete operation within 30 days, and when completed it was estimated that one finished aeroplane would be turned out every nine minutes of the 24 hours, and this means 5,000 machines each month. There are other plants now under construction. (Applause).

There are to-day in active training for the Aviation Corps in the United States 100,000 of America's best young men, and as many more as are needed are ready to serve.

The "New York Herald," after great trouble and expense, published a complete list of all alien enemies within the city of New York, giving their names and addresses. The United States Government had established a dead line around all the points of shipping in the United States, and I understand that instructions have recently been received in Manila that all German businesses in the Islands are to be liquidated at once, and that enemy aliens will be transported to the United States for interment. I hope that our Ally, China, while not being able to give much material assistance in this great struggle, will see the necessity of interning in the strictest sense, the enemy aliens in her domain, for it has been shown that those people are not safe except when controlled. (Applause).

You will probably have seen a statement made recently by Mr. Doubleday, in regard to the ambition of the German Government to control the entire wireless system of the world, and in the Philippine Islands they have discovered evidence in this. German contractors were sent out to bid for this work, and were supplied with a map of the Islands, and were instructed to select locations for these stations in certain places, in order that, should the Philippine Islands ever fall into the hands of the German Government, these stations would be located most advantageously for their use.

Mr. Doubleday also told me that he had seen a circular, which was given to him by our ex-Minister to Turkey. Our Ambassador was greatly interested, and did all possible to stop the massacre of the poor Armenians, and this circular, which was sent out from the German Embassy, requested every Turk to kill at least four Christians. This is no hearsay, but a statement of fact.

The nations of the world are assembled together in the most titanic struggle the world has ever seen. On one side are arranged a nation surrounded by all that makes hell hideous, moved by motives, urged on by desires, fired by ambitions that have dragged them down to the depth of beastiality and rapine, murder and frightfulness, devil consumed and hell born, so black that hell itself, with all the experience that hell has gathered in the centuries that have passed since Beelzebub was thrown headlong over the battlements of Heaven, has not been able to supply half the demands made upon it by this monstrous people. (Applause). To-day, not a nation in the world has any respect for the German people, and only her vassal allies can be said to respect her—in the sense that the slave respects the lash of the slave driver. I have not the least doubt if our Saviour Jesus Christ were on earth to-day, the Kaiser would crucify or torpedo him to accomplish his unholy ends. If God is in league with the Kaiser as he claims, then our conception of Christianity has been wrong for the last two thousand years. (Applause).

The Germans are now demanding the freedom of the seas. I do not remember, and I do not suppose any of you remember, that the seas have not been as free to German ships as to any British ships that ever flew the British Ensign, and I believe their idea of freedom of the seas is the German freedom only, and you all know what kind of freedom that means. Napoleon's idea of conquest is in the same ratio as a drop of water is to the contents of this beautiful harbour. I believe their idea and ambition is to disarm the entire civilized world with the exception of Germany, and to force upon the world a condition which would make us as helpless as China is to-day.

It has been thought by many people that this war might end by a revolution of the German people, but I have just read an article by Mr. Thomas Curtin on "How Germany is governed," and I do not think that there is the slightest hope of a breakdown in Germany. The chains of Prussian militarism are firmly rivetted around the necks of those people, and they will never be severed until they are broken by the armies of the Allies.

Now, Gentlemen, the time is past when we can feel satisfied that we are doing our bit; the time has come when we must do our all, both with money and man power; and knowing you all as well as I do, I am sure you will realize the necessity of immediate action, and do all within your power to help with this struggle for liberty and humanity. With these few remarks gentlemen, I wish to second the adoption of your report. (Loud applause).

The motion was carried.

The Committee.

Mr. W. Dunbar moved that the following gentlemen form the committee for the coming year: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, Mr. C. Montagu Ede, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. N. J. Stabb.

Mr. A. G. Gordon seconded.

There were no new nominations and the old committee was unanimously re-elected.

Enemy Intrigue in Asia.

The Chairman: We have with us this afternoon Mr. J. B. Suttor, Commercial Commissioner for New South Wales, who has a few very interesting facts, which he has gleaned in his travels, of German intrigue in Asia. He will very briefly address you on the subject.

Mr. Suttor said that on rising he could assure them that he took it as a great honour and a very great privilege to be allowed to say a few words before the meeting on matters of interest, and for that privilege his best thanks were due and gratefully tendered. He felt that he was standing on dangerous ground, because he was the representative of another Government. He sincerely hoped and trusted that the remarks he was about to utter might not be taken as criticisms of the local Government. He simply appeared before them as the commercial representative of the premier and mother State of the Australias, and also as a British subject, (Applause) with one desire, and that was to further British interests to the best of his power, wherever they might be, and to assist the Chamber. We knew that he was limited to ten minutes, but he wanted to tell them exactly what they had been doing throughout Australia and what he was still endeavouring to do in various parts of Asia. His sphere of operations took him over the whole of Japan, Korea, Manchuria, eastern Siberia, Mongolia, the whole of China, British Indo-China, the Philippines, Hongkong, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, British Malaya, Siam, Burma, India and Ceylon, and during the whole of his wanderings he had never lost an opportunity of making a close study of the natural operations of trade, while since the war had started he had never lost an opportunity of making a study of German intrigue and machinations, and the more he studied them the more he realised the terrible atrocities that had been carried on, the more he realised how the Germans had violated every principle of humanity. It behoved them, not only British subjects but the subjects of all their Allies to do their utmost to hound the Germans right out of commercial and social existence. He was convinced that they could not sink to the level of the Germans, nor could they raise the Germans to their level. As compared with the beasts of the field and the denizens of the forest he was afraid the Germans showed no superiority. Perhaps his hatred for them, as an Australian, rather carried him from his track. He would tell them of more interesting things and some of the things of a more important nature which had been done. Just previous to the war he was in India making an investigation of conditions of trade. What did he find? That the German twenty years previously had been working up for this great war, and they had nearly the whole of the metal interests of India within their grasp, as they also had in Australia. He found that one could not import one ounce of copper unless it was imported through a German organisation. He could assure them that he simply marvelled that in a British country the Germans had an absolute monopoly with regard to these minerals, and were making exactly any price they liked. He reported the matter to his Government and they got busy on it. Further investigations were made and it was found that the Germans for years previously had succeeded in getting a controlling interest in all of the great mines in Australia. They found, after a great deal of searching, that the Germans had got 100,000 tons of Australian zinc at £40 per ton whereas old England was paying £100 per ton for the same article. Thanks to a man to whom the British Empire owed a lot, William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, the state of things was remedied. As soon as he found what the German firms were up to he immediately passed a Bill, almost at one sitting of Parliament, providing that every share held by Germans in Aust... should be wiped off the roll and giving the privilege to all other shareholders, or British subjects, of buying the German shares, not at the price to which they had been forced up owing to the great demands due to the war, but at the price those shares were previous to the war. The result, he was glad to say, was that there was no German shareholder in the mining industries of Australia to-day, and never would be again. Mr. Hughes brought in another Bill establishing the Metal Exchange, and that assured for all time that nothing but British interests would control the metal resources of Australia, which he assured them were considerable. They had been only scratching on the surface in mining hitherto and what they had done was nothing to what they would do. If the war had been postponed for a few years the Germans would have dealt the death blow to Sheffield and Birmingham, because not only had they absolute control of the metal industries of Australia but they were doing the same thing in Japan, the United States of America and in Mexico. Passing from what they had been doing in Australia, close attention had been paid to matters nearer Hongkong, viz in Japan, and if there was one man worthy of the confidence reposed in him it was the Commercial, Attache in Japan, Mr. E. F. Crewe. The speaker tried to help him all he could. The work of ousting the Germans was a difficult one. When they had put the Germans out of one business under one name they found them in another business under another name. They were now out of business, and not one ounce of Australian metal could go to Japan without the British authorities being aware of it. Recently he had heard certain rumours and went down to Manila to make an investigation, and there he found a lot of Germans doing business the same as they had done for the past ten, fifteen or twenty ... He simply marvelled at that. Certain representations were made and he was glad to say that orders came through from the great President of the United States and within twenty four hours every one of those German houses was closed. When he found anyone doing Australian business with one German in his employment he recommended that the firm be put on the Black List. People told him that they had no Germans, but it was wonderful, when he drew the attention of the Government, to find some fifteen Germans come out. The United States Government was doing wonderful work. Coming to a very important thing, he would point out that the British Government in their Black List included German firms and firms carrying on business under German names, but they appeared to take no notice of other firms employing Germans. When ... closed one firm the whole of the German operators were taken on by another house, but so far there was no arrangement whereby the British Government could deal with such cases. He urged that some action be taken to draw the attention of the authorities to it. If they wished to put the Germans out of commercial life in the East they must put Germans out of this employment, because it was enabling the Germans during the war to have a really good living and to hold their business connections together. Another thing he would like the Chamber to do. His operations included the whole of eastern Siberia, and when he was in that part of the world he somewhat marvelled at the enormous number of first class German and Austrian soldiers imprisoned. There were probably 200,000, who had since been liberated, and what was going to happen in the direction of Vladivostock? When he came down to Shanghai and Canton he found the Germans there still enjoying their freedom. Recently he was invited to attend a very important dinner in Peking and from the remarks made he felt confident that if representations were made the Chinese Government would lose no time in interning these Germans, especially those in Canton. He did not want to hoist any white or red flag, or to create any alarm, but they could not trust these Germans as far as they could see them. During the last few months they had imprisoned a man in Australia who had been there for 54 years and was regarded as a model German citizen. Whenever any subscription list came round, for the Red Cross or anything, he nearly always headed the list. He gave donations of £3,000. This man was found guilty of being one of the ring leaders in a scheme for placing bombs on board boats, to kill men, women and children. It would be one of the simplest things to place a false bottom in a junk, and it was not difficult to make a torpedo. They would only have to make a trap door in the junk to liberate it, and Hongkong should not be surprised to find some innocent little junk sailing into the harbour and sending three or four fine British ships to the bottom. They had to take that view, and he hoped that the Chamber would take steps to make representations to the Home and local Government and the Minister in Peking with a view to inducing the Chinese Government to lose no time in having every one of these Germans interned. In conclusion he thanked them very sincerely for the opportunity of making his few remarks. (Loud applause).

The Chairman expressed the obligation of the Chamber to Mr. Suttor for his interesting address, and he informed Mr. Suttor with reference to his last remark that the Chamber had made representation upon representation and sent telegram upon telegram, and nothing would be left undone as far as the Chamber was concerned; but it now lay with higher authorities than the Chamber.

New Members.

The Chairman proposed the confirmation of the election of the following new members to the Chamber:—

Messrs. Newall and Clarton, N. S. Moses and Co., The Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., The Netherlands Fire and Life Insurance Co., The Northwest Trading Co., The South British Insurance Co., Ltd., J. M. da Rocha and Co., Karanjia and Company., H. A. Cartwright, G. C. Moxon and Lo Cheung Shi.

Seconded by Mr. Dodwell and carried.

This concluded the business.

Re-election of Chairman.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee the Chairman, Hon Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and vice-Chairman, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, were re-elected to their positions.

SPOTTED FEVER.

A Slight Increase Reported.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon when Mr. E. V. Carpmael presided. There were also present Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, E. R. Hallifax, C. G. Alabaster, Ng Hon-tes, Chan kai-ming, Col. Crisp and Mrs. Gale, M.O.H., with the Secretary (Mr. C. W. M. Reynolds).

The business was of a purely formal character, the only interest being an announcement made regarding the cerebro spinal meningitis outbreak.

The Chairman said that a number of committee meetings had been held with regard to this question.

Mr. Alabaster:—For public information the decisions of the Committee should be sent out.

The Chairman:—The Committee instructed me to circulate information on the subject, which I did.

The total figures of cases which had been notified were given by the Chairman, who said that in the first week there had been 43 cases, in the second week 62, in the third week 72 and during the last three days there had been 51 cases. There was no doubt that the disease was slightly increasing, but he did not think there was anything to be alarmed about.

Mr. Alabaster said he understood that there were about 30 atomisers in use now, but he thought additional ones should be ordered to be placed in each school in the Colony. The matter might be brought up at a special meeting of the Committee.

The Chairman replied that he would bring the suggestion before the notice of the Committee.

The question was raised as to whether it was advisable that the forthcoming Flower Show should be held indoors, and the Chairman replied that there was a possibility that the Show might be removed to the Public Gardens.

The meeting then concluded.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary.

The Bishop of Victoria presided at the annual meeting of the Hongkong auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held at the Helena May Institute last evening. His Lordship was supported on the platform by the Rev. Dr. Pearce, the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis (of Amoy), Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, M.D., F. R. C. S. (of Yuananfu) and the Rev. H. E. Anderson.

After the reading of the annual report by Dr. Pearce, Bishop Lander spoke of the growing demand for the Bible, which was greater to-day than ever before. He said the Bible had been translated into 72 languages, and the British and Foreign Bible Society supplied Bibles in each of these languages. The Society was carrying on its work even in enemy countries since the war began with agents in Berlin, Vienna and Constantinople. Turning to the report, the Bishop noted with special satisfaction the assistance rendered by the late Rev. N. C. Pope, who was so zealous for the work of the Bible Society; he not only collected more money but gave more than anyone else in the Colony out of scanty resources. "He loved the Society so dearly," the Bishop said, "that I trust it will not suffer by his removal from our midst. Hongkong is a rich Colony; a few thousand dollars is not much to give, and we can do very much better. We can send at least $3,000 this year, I am sure it can be done."

The Rev. A. L. Warnshuis then addressed the meeting, contrasting China of to-day with that it was like in the days of Robert Morrison, and speaking of the spread of Christianity among officials and students.

Dr. Thompson gave a most arresting discourse on missionary work in the Yunnan mountains, speaking of the hardships which had to be endured by those participating therein. He said to-day 80 per cent. of the Chinese there were Christians and teetotallers. They had, previous to the introduction of Christianity, no printed language. To-day their language had been formed into writing and the New Testament had been printed, at one class there being an attendance of 800, all present having a portion of the scriptures which they studied. After speaking of the great generosity of the natives towards the Bible Society, the rev. gentleman quoted incidents to disprove the allegations that missionaries lived in luxury and comfort, and in referring to the Pakhoi leper mission he stated that leprosy-eaten men had read through the proofs of the Old and New Testaments, of their generosity to the Bible Society out of such scanty earnings as eighty cents a month, out of which food had to be bought. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Dr. Pearce and the Rev. H. E. Anderson, after which the following officers were elected:—President—The Bishop of Victoria. Committee:—The clergymen of St. John's Cathedral, Union Church, St. Andrew's and the Wesleyan Methodist Church; the Naval and Military Chaplains serving in Hongkong; Major A. T. Walmsley, Mr. W. N. Humphreys, Mrs. Dowbiggin, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. D. Wood, Mrs. Hutchings, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Henry Sykes (Hon. Treasurer); and the Rev. Dr. Pearce (Hon. Secretary).

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Liverishness, clear the complexion, and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sassoon Road Shiwan Kai.

A TURKISH OFFICER ON THE GERMANS.

(By Capt. H. B. C. Pollard.)

Among the recent captures by the British on the Gaza front was a Turkish officer who had served in the Ottoman Army throughout the war. He was at the Dardanelles, through the Roumanian Campaign, and lastly in Palestine. In his opinion, his capture by the British was the most fortunate thing that could have befallen him; for, under the rule of the young Turk Committee of Union and Progress, nothing but calamities and disasters have been the fate of the Turkish people.

He states that the morale of the Turkish army is now extremely bad, that desertion from the ranks is so rife that a regiment will often lose thirty per cent. of its effectives during the journey from Constantinople to Palestine, and that bands of armed deserters are wandering all over the Ottoman dominions. The misrule of the C. U. P. is largely to blame for this, but general condition of chaos is greatly augmented by the attitude of the Germans towards to Turks.

In the old days of the Hamidian regime the condition of the Turkish army was bad, but now it is indubitably worse. Even in Hamid's time at least six monthly payments of the annual salaries were made in money during the year; now salaries are paid every month, but in depreciated Turkish paper worth only fifteen to twenty per cent of its face value.

The whole military and administrative organisation of the Ottoman Empire he describes as given over to an orgy of incompetence and corruption which puts to shame the worst excesses of Hamid's reign. In addition the Turkish Government is surcharged with the intolerable burden of German domination.

From this German profanation and degradation, nothing remains sacred. Every department of private and public life has been invaded, and Turkey is merely exploited to benefit Germany. Any kind of German is good enough to be an officer over Turkish troops, and as a result, Turkish gentlemen of good birth and education have been subject to German cabmen, street-scavengers, and waiters. The experiences of these Turkish officers who have had to consort with the Germans have been one long exposure to insult, offence, and persecution.

The commercial acumen of the German is always to the fore even when he is an officer in the Army. They have made a special practise of profiting by the depreciation in Turkish money, buying it privately at an 80 per cent. discount, then paying their official account with it at face value. Their unscrupulous practice goes even farther for the officers in charge of the motor-lorry service in Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor are making large incomes out of the system which they have initiated of carrying passengers at very high fares! This system of bleeding the natives is now a regular practice throughout the German transport service in the East.

The German officers and soldiery are not alone in their extortions. They are even surpassed by the activities of the German civilian "experts," such as the engineers who sink wells for the armies, geologists who discover mineral wealth (for Germany), and contractors who pretend to improve the cities. All these obtain huge contracts, or else get control of the public funds, and most of the money vanishes without anything to show for it. What little is expended upon public work is subject to every form of commission corruption, and exploitation.

The German attitude to the Turks in general is contemptuous, intolerant and insulting. They treat them, not as allies, but as a conquered people; and in truth the Turks feel that this is precisely what they are. The corrupt Turkish politicians and the Germans work hand in hand, regardless of the sufferings of the Turkish people. Thus the C. U. P. imported sugar from Austria at 5 piastres the kilo, but retailed it to the famine stricken populace at 200 piastres the kilo, pocketing the balance. In Constantinople last winter the daily death roll from starvation was 200, and there was no bread to be had. The Germans exploited the situation in their own peculiarly beastial way, using their stores of bread as a method of debauching the starving Turkish women. The "Goeben" and the "Breslau" were literally meeting places for Turkish ladies of good social standing, who were forced to yield their honour in order to save their children from absolute starvation.

Wherever the German soldiers have been stationed, they have proclaimed their acceptance of the Moslem faith and have then married Moslem women. Later, they have cast these off, divorcing them "in the name of Allah", according to the formula, and have returned to their homes single, leaving the wives destitute.

The war has been waged simply for the personal profit of the Turkish Governments, and regardless of the needs or destinies of the Turkish people. The Germans have crept in everywhere, and have drained Turkey of food to feed Berlin. They have brought nothing but misery and bitter dishonour upon the nation, and the whole of the Turkish people is seething with indignation against them.

This picture of the internal condition of Turkey as portrayed by the captured officer has been confirmed from many other sources. It is certainly in keeping with the general standard of conduct that the civilised world has learnt to associate with the German officer in occupied or vassal territories. The Turkish people are, however, almost as submissive to their government as are the Germans to theirs, and any greater upheaval than local revolutions and sporadic tribal risings is unlikely to take place.

On the other hand it is impossible for the present condition of affairs to endure. The Turkish people, impoverished by war, faced with food privations amounting to famine, and with every factor of their national economic life arrested, are slowly reaching a condition of anarchy which no governmental measure can allay. Their losses of territory, the fall of Bagdad and Jerusalem, and the successful revolt of the Arabs of the Hedjaz, all force an inevitable issue upon their rulers. Victory is not only beyond their grasp but beyond their ultimate horizon; and they are realising what their people have already learnt at the cost of their blood and their dishonour; namely that the Germany under its present rulers is the foe of humanity.

MASONRY AND PATRIOTISM.

Precepts Would Have Averted War.

Vice-President Marshall, speaking on "Masonry and Patriotism" at the celebration in Wilmington, by the Royal Arch Masons of the one hundredth anniversary of the order in Delaware, said he was present as a mason and not as an officeholder and declared that "if the principles of Freemasonry had been in the hearts of the men who ruled the world this war would never have occurred."

The Vice-President continued: "There is a body of masons in this country who are going to leaven the whole matter until all men in the world are brothers. This war had to be, in order that the world might sweep away the rubbish which has covered its institutions and the sacred vassels of right and justice be recovered.

"The time has come when man can no longer answer God with Cain's old cry, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' For 6,000 years men have made this answer. Thank God that the American people have been given the courage to answer to that cry, 'Yes, under God, we are brothers.'

"When this war is over we may not have what we had when the war began, we may lose some of our traditions. When the American people know what the right is they will stand for the right. Patriotism from now on is going to consist of a determination to make any sacrifice that the country's honour may be maintained.

"Don't talk of your rights. What counts is your willingness to make sacrifice.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Bank Clearings.

Canadian bank clearings for the year of 1917 broke all previous records. Montreal led with G. $4,188,255,210, as compared with $3,724,669,123 in 1916. Toronto was second with $3,004,785,565 as compared with $2,671,535,613 in the previous year. Ottawa clearings for the last 12 months amounted to $291,197,713 as compared with $281,049,599 in 1916.

America's Coal Output.

More coal was produced in the United States in 1917 than ever before. Records compiled by the United States Geological Survey and the Anthracite Board of Information show that 10,000,000 tons more of anthracite and 24,000,000 tons more of bituminous coal were mined than in 1916. Little of this coal has been sent to Europe. It is estimated that only 18,000,000 tons, or about three per cent. of the output, was exported. Half of it was sent to Canada. Official figures of coal production for 1917 show 544,000,000 tons of bituminous and 99,680,000 tons of anthracite.

British Cotton Spinners' Dividends.

A statement of dividends earned in the British cotton-spinning industry in 1917 was published in the *Yorkshire Post* of December 8. It stated that in spite of the war and the greatly increased cost and irregular production of yarn, cotton spinners have had a surprisingly good year, so that many firms will have to pay the duty on excess profits. It is said to have been the most profitable earning period since 1908, and has enabled the controlling interests to increase their declared dividends by 1-5/9 per cent., namely from 6 to 7 5/9 per cent. also that an examination of the declaration of dividends by companies which do not reveal the state of their profit and loss accounts prove that dividends and bonuses have been declared and paid, showing a mean average of 12⅜, against 7⅞ per cent. paid by companies publishing accounts. The total spindles of yarn producing capacity number 68,499,660, which stand in books at 11s. 2d. per spindle. The article also stated that the outlook at the close of the year is very cheering, and the new year audits will reveal further increased profits and dividends. The improvement came too late to be reflected in the review under consideration, but the situation is healthy for 1918. The review in question showed that the total profits of 87 companies amounted to £523,813, while the losses of three companies amounted to £7,293. The total amount of dividend distributed was £270,230. During the past 34 years 25 have been profitable periods, the aggregate profits amounting to £7,978,853, and the losses for nine years being £921,864, or a net profit earned of £7,056,989. A schedule was also published of 160 limited companies that do not publish to the public any statement of their profit and loss account, but only report their dividends. These companies are mostly the best dividend earners and the most up-to-date mills. During the year they declared dividends and bonuses averaging 12⅝ per cent. and to meet this declaration the sum of £515,757 has been distributed.

WOMEN WORKERS IN WAR TIME.

A Labour Army of Over 4,766,000.

Illuminating facts, showing the enormous increase in the number of women workers since the outbreak of war are set out in the *Labour Gazette* issued recently.

In July last 4,766,000 women workers were employed in this country—a number exceeding by 1,421,000 those employed in July, 1914. The number of women who have directly replaced men since the war is given as 1,392,000 About 670,000 women are employed on munition work and 632,000 on other Government work, such as the manufacture of clothing and food for the troops.

The estimated number of females employed in July, 1914, and the increase in July last in the chief occupations, are shown in the appended table:—

	July 1914.	Increase.
Industries ...	3,184,000	518,000
Government Establishments	2,000	202,000
Agriculture (Permanent) ...	80,000	23,000
Agriculture (Casual) ...	50,000	33,000
Transport and Trains ...	17,000	72,000
Tramways (Municipal) ...	1,200	16,000
Banking and Finance ...	9,500	54,000
Commerce ...	496,000	324,000
Professions ...	67,500	20,000
Hotels, Theatres, etc.	176,000	22,000
Post Office ...	60,500	45,000
Civil Service ...	4,500	53,000
Municipal Service	196,200	29,000

The above return does not tell the full tale of the labour of women, since domestic servants and women employed in very small workshops in the dressmaking trade are excluded, as well as women at work in military, naval, and Red Cross hospitals. Under the last head there has been an increase equal to 38,000 full time workers. On the other hand, there has been a displacement of 400,000 from small workshops and domestic service.

Leaflet Censorship.

The Fabian Society has passed a resolution protesting against the Regulation enforcing a censorship of leaflets, and recording "its conviction that since the Allies are fighting against coercive methods in Germany, proposals for limiting the expression of free opinion in this country are illogical, and must be resisted by all who believe in liberty."

CHAMPAGNE JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

The fine quality of the wine will at once commend it to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks n.		$630
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	b.	$320
North Chinas	b.	t. 115
Unions	n.	$800
Yangtszes	b. ex 73	$205
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	$133
H. K. Fires	n.	$330
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	n.	$77
Steamboats	b.	$17
Indos (Def.)	sa.	$158
Indos (Pref.)	b.	$32½
Shells	n.	117/6
Ferries	n.	$28
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	s.	$86
Malabons	b.	$29
MINING		
Kailans	b.	40/-
Langkats	s. & sa.	t. 14½
Raubs	b.	$3
Tronohs	n.	29/-
Urals	s.	20/-
Oriental Cons.	n.	27/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	sa.	$84
Kowloon Docks	sa.	$132½ & 132
S'hai Docks	b.	t. 86
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	$90
H. K. Hotels	b.	$87
Land Invest.	sa.	$86½
H'phreys Est.	b.	$5.50
K'loon Lands	n.	$27½
S'hai Lands	b.	t. 70
West Points	n.	$78
Reclamations	n.	$110
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	b.	t. 171
Kung Yiks	b. & sa.	t. 15
S'hai Cottons	b.	t. 135
Yangtszepoos	sa.	t. 7.75
Orientals	b.	t. 42
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	b.	$9
China Light & P.	sa.	$4½
Providents	b.	$7.10
Dairy Farms	sa.	$30
Green Islands	b.	$7.80
H. K. Electrics	b.	$48
H. K. Ice Co.,	b.	$205
Ropes	sa.	$29½
Steel Foundries	n.	$10
Trams, Low Level	s.	$6.40
Trams, Peak, old	s.	$8½
Trams, Peak, new	s.	cts. 90
Laundries	n.	$4
U. Waterboats	n.	$11½
Watsons	n.	$5½
Wm. Powells	b.	$6½
Morning Posts	n.	$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY MARCH 6, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/11¾
Demand	2/11⅞
30 d/s.	3/-
60 d/s.	3/-⅛
4 m/s.	3/-¼
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	128¼
T/T Japan	137½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	71
T/T Java	160⅛
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.06
Demand, Paris	4.06½

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/1
4 m/s. D/P	3/1⅛
6 m/s. L/C	3/1⅜
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/1⅜
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	72¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.21
6 m/s. Francs	4.26
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	142
Demand, Singapore	128¼
On Haiphong	¼% prem.
On Saigon	par.
On Bangkok	51⅝
Sovereign	6.60 Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	42½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	8¼% dis
Chinese...10 ,,	8¼% ,,
Hongkong 20 cents,	c. par.
,, 10 ,,	,,

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

中華滙業銀行

Capital (¼ Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:
PEKING. SHANGHAI. TIENTSIN
HONGKONG. and SAIGON.

BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

6.30 A.M. to	8.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
8.30 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.30 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M. to	3.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.30 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	"	10 MIN.

EIGHT CARS.

5.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.30 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an Hour.

SUNDAYS:

7.30 A.M.			
8.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	"	15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	3.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
3.30 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.

EIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SATURDAYS:

Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.—No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order (representing Bank Notes.)

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. Ltd.
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up ...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, Shares received on Mortgage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Offices of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy of two still unequalled for Thousands of Ladies ain've kept a box of Martin's Pills in the house, & find on the first signs of any irregularity of the System as directed some may be administered. Taken when time when recommended them, keeps their appearance safe. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World. Or post free 6/- MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver, ...$19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
$49,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak — Chairman.
G. H. M. Eddina, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Hutches, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
A. W. Cowpiss, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C.E. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3¾ per cent. per annum.
or 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their pass balances of $100 or more, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 600,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kotah Bara
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at open cap. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
56, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS ... U.S. $5,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... U.S. $1,348,000
U.S. $7,848,000

BRANCHES:—

BATAVIA	LONDON	SANTO DOMINGO
BOMBAY	MANILA	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MEDELLIN	SANTIAGO
CANTON	PANAMA	DE LOS
CEBU	PEKING	CABALLEROS
COLON	PUERTO	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	PLATA	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SAN PEDRO	TIENTSIN
KOBE	DE MACORIS	YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere, namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS
GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, MOSCOW
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE
CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
PETROGRAD VALPARAISO,

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 22,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies	
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen	Peking
Fengtien	Rangoon
Harbin	San Francisco
Hankow	Shanghai
Honolulu	Sydney
Kai Yuen	Singapore
Kobe	Seattle
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Tsinanfu
Muguali	Tsingtau

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.

SAVE YOUR

COUPONS

IN

"Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:—

COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK, CREAM or POWDER — Redeemable for 10 No. 1 Coupons each

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK or CREAM — do

RAZOR BLADES GILLETTE DURHAM DUPLEX or AUTO. — Redeemable for 20 No. 1 Coupons for a pkt of ½ doz.

Send Coupons to:—
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 11th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The Whole of the Stock of the Kowloon Gap Dairy Farm Co.

Comprising:—

1 Bull.
23 Cows.
9 Calves.

And

Sundry utensils.

N.B.—The Stock etc. are now on view at the dairy and delivery of same will be made from there.

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th. March 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Water front, (Tramway Terminus) Shaukiwan

One Wooden Lighter

Length	83'
Breadth	21' 6"
Depth	7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons

On view now

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE 27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders will be held in the Institution Rooms on FRIDAY 29th March, at 9 P.M.

J. BAKER, Hon Secretary.

PERSONAL.

ETHEL.—I implore you to return, if not for my sake for the sake of the children. Dick.

NOTICES.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

THROUGH the courtesy of the STEWARDS of the JOCKEY CLUB the Golf Club will be housed temporarily in the Jockey Club Stand, Racecourse.

The Ladies Room situated in the Grand Stand has also been lent for the use of Lady Golfers.

Caddies will not be allowed in the Race Club enclosure but will use their Quarters alongside the old Club House.

To prevent any abuse of the hospitality of the Stewards of the Jockey Club Members must strictly observe the special conditions concerning the regulating of Caddies and other matters which will be posted on the Club Notice Board.

The Jockey Club Room will be open for Golf Club Members on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th inst.

By Order of the Committee.

JOHN BENTLEY, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. Marty, Rene Salle Successor, has from the 12th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A Lapicque & Co., the s.s. "Hanoi" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. Marty, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 950.

P. A. Lapicque & Co.
Maison, A. R. Marty,
Rene Salle, Succr,

Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE TEA DANCE which was to be held on FRIDAY next, the 8th inst., is CANCELLED.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone [illegible]

POST OFFICE.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3lbs ...	90 cents.
Do. 7lbs ...	$1.80
Do. 11lbs ...	2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914.)

SUBSCRIBERS to the above loan are hereby notified that redemption of the bonds drawn on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in each or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 08, 14, 23, 35, 47, 51, 53, 67, 77, 86, 00, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Hongkong, 5th March, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 6d. 12h. 17m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock and Weihaiwei. Changes of pressure are everywhere slight; there are indications that the anticyclone is moving eastward. Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.03 inch against an average of 3.47 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock...	N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel ----	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. March 6, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds: D'tion.	Force.	Weather.
V'ostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'gsima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
W'haiwei	6a						
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.29	41	100	ne	1	o
Gutslaff	"	30.27	42	100	n	2	r
Sharp P.	"	30.16	56	94	nw	1	o
Amoy	"	30.14	56	94	se	2	o
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	30.23	59	96	e	2	o
Taichu	"	30.12	57			0	b
Tainan	"	30.05	61			0	b
Koshun	"	30.08	63			0	b
P'dores	"	30.11	64		nne	4	b
Canton	6a	30.11	61	100	sse	1	b
H'kong	"	30.10	65	81	e	1	o
Gap Rock	"	30.08			ene	4	o
Macao	"	30.07	64	76	ne	2	o
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phullen	7a	30.07	64	94	ene	4	o
Tourane	"	30.02	66		sew	4	b
C. St. J.	"	29.92	72		ene	6	b
Aparri	6	30.04	68	88		0	b
Dagupan	"						
Manila	"	29.94	61	89	se	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.92	75	88	n	4	o
Tacloban	"	29.82	73	96	wnw	2	of
Iloilo	"	29.87	73	94	n	2	o
Surigao	"						
Guam	4.20	29.98	73			0	r
Labuan	6	29.82	78	85	ne	4	o

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 6, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	On date at 9 a.m.	On date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.10	30.07
Temperature	65	65	71
Humidity	71	84	68
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
" Force	4	1	4
Weather	c	o	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest upon air Temperature on the 5th 66
Lowest " " " " 6th 64

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 6, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 4th Mar. to 10th Mar.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	4	m 0 44	6.4	m 6 12	2.6
		0 32	5.9	1 6	2.8
Tues.	5	m 1 25	5.9	m 6 59	1.4
		1 12	6.3	10 08	1.5
Wed.	6	m. 4 6	3.6	m. 6 48	1.5
		" 3 22	6.6	" 11 36a	2.2
Thur.	7	No inferior	High	Nor Low	w.
		3 14	6.4		
Fri.	8	No inferior	High	0 24	1.8
		3 [illegible]	6.8	Nor Low	w.
Sat.	9	m 2 [illegible]	6.1	m 1 8	1.4
		1 [illegible]	7.0	m 11 40	2.3
Sun.	10	m 3 6	6.4	m 5 27	1.7
		2 [illegible]	7.3	0 [illegible]	2.1

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AGAIN TO-NIGHT!!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

NEW ARTISTES, NEW ACTS.

REMEMBER WE PROMISE A CHANGE & WE GIVE IT.

SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES

Our Menagerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra, Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.

NEXT MATINEE

WEDNESDAY, March 6th.

DOORS OPEN 3 P.M. COMMENCE 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted at half price to all parts.

NOTICE:—Special Tram Cars will run before & after the Night Performances to within two minutes walk of the circus tent.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box Six Seats	$ 15.00	Second Chairs	$1.50
Single Seat, Box	3.00	Stalls	1.00
First Chairs	2.00	Gallery	50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the $1 & $1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY.

W. Harmston, Proprietor. C. M. Bruce, Band Master. R. Alton & W. Symons, Agents.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

PROGRAMME FOR MARCH, 5, 6 & 7, 1918.

TO-NIGHT! The Continuation TO-NIGHT! OF

"THE GREAT SECRET"

13 and 14th Episodes.

Entitled:

"The Struggle." and "The Escape."

:o:

Pathe's Gazette

AND

A Screaming Comedy.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE OF

"THE FATAL RING" with PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

:o:

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS $5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

PRIZES:

If $500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	$125,000
FIRST PRIZE	$187,500
SECOND PRIZE	$ 56,250
THIRD PRIZE	$ 37,500
100 PRIZES OF $1,000 TO $50	$ 93,750
TOTAL	$500,000

YOUR $5 TICKET MAY WIN YOU ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS AND LEADING STORES.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Code Burnett at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.